

THE  
Approoued order of Martiall discipline, with euery particuler Offycer his offyce  
and dutie: with many other stratagemes adioy-  
ning to the same.

(\*)

Whereunto is adioyned a second booke, for the  
true ordering and imbattelling of any number so euer,  
with the proportions of euery Battell, which best serueth  
in these our dayes of seruice.

(. .)

Newlie written by Gyles  
*Clayton.*



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*U*irtutis Custos, vera pietatis alumna,  
Insignita viges Religione, fide.

*Qua* pacem patria, meditaris, ut omnia recte,  
Hostibus externis, praelia dura parans.

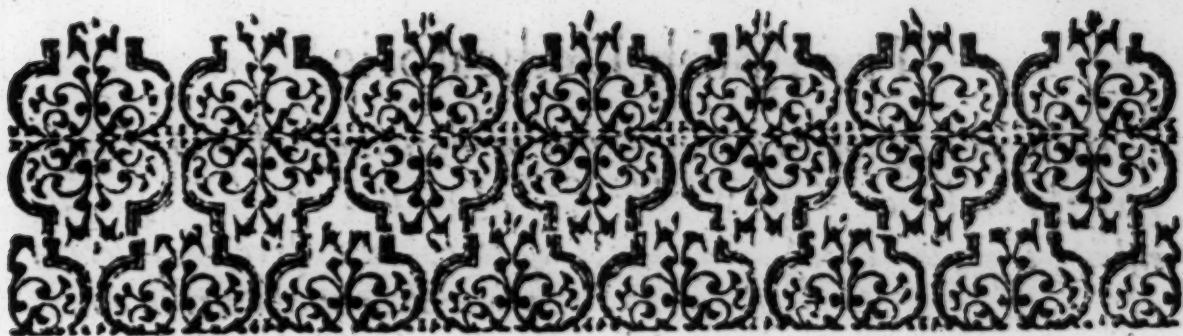
*V*nde parens patria vocitabere virgo, sed hosti,  
perpetuus terror, dum timet ipse sibi.

*Alma* licet regno sit pax optanda quiesque,  
Non tamen armorum reiiciendus amor.

*Bella* parant nobis pacem, placidamque quietem,  
Et pax alma vicens praelia iusta iuvat.

*V*ive, vale, patria Custos, et amica honorum,  
Et semper florens sis decus ipsa tuis.





TO THE MOST HIGH  
AND MIGHTIE PRINCESSE,  
ELIZABETH BY THE GRACE  
of God: Queene of England, Fraunce,  
and Irelande: Defendresse of the  
Fayth. &c.



*HAVING HAD OPORTUNITIE, (most gracious and mightie Princessesse) since my last service in the Lowe Countries, I thought it good to betake me to my penne, in setting forth this approoved order of Martiall Discipline. And for that your princelie loue and good will, hath alwaies beene great and fauourable, to all true and faithfull Souldiours and Seruitors: it hath the more imboldened me, to present to your most gracious view, this little labour, best besitting to come from a Martiall mind. The circumstances verie necessarie to be considered of by those which are in authoritie. And although commonlie, euerie man (most worthie and renowned Soueraigne) seeketh speciallie to commend and extoll the thing, whereunto hee feeleth himselfe naturally bent and enclined. Yet all such partialitie and priuate affection layde aside: it is to be thought, that for the defence, maintenaunce, & aduancement of a Kingdome, or Common-weale: or for the good & due obseruation of peace, and administration of iustice in the same, no one thing to be more profitable, necessarie, or more honourable,*

## The Epistle Dedicatorie.

then the knowledge of seruice in warre or deedes of Armes. Considering the ambition of the world is such, that it is impossible for any Realme, Kingdome, or Dominion, long to continue free in quietnes and sauegard, where the defence of the sword is not alwaies in a readinesse. For as Valerius Maximus saith, the safe keeping of this blessed peace, consisteth in the knowledge of warre, and deedes of Armes.

Plato praying the arte, commandeth that children shoulde learne it so soone as they were able. Cyrus said it was as necessary as Husbandry. Augustine and Bernard, both graue Catholique Doctors of the Church, doth approoue the same. Manie more, and infinite examples might be alledged, and all against those which disalloweth of this most famous and honourable exercise of Martiall discipline, and renowned orders of the Lawe of Armes, which hath alwaies heeretofore beene the purchaser of Empires: Kingdomes hath beene enlarged: Princes preserved: iustice maintained: good Lawes protected: and the Common-wealth defended. So in laying aside the exercise of warlike weapons and Martiall discipline, how many Kingdoms hath beene ouerthrowne, how many Countries ruined, & how many flourishing Citties sacked and beaten downe flat to the ground.

But as your Highnesse, hauing most sufficiently furnished euerie part of your Realme, with all manner of warlike prouision, in such sort, as neuer any of your Predicessors hath heeretofore come neere: euen so could I wish in hart, that Englande were as well furnished with Seruitours of experience and knowledge, in this most honourable exercise of Martiall discipline. But the starres run their course contrarie to the world, and the learned iudge otherwise then the Idiot. The Cranes, when they flie out of Cicilia ouer the Mountains, carrie in their mouthes a peble stone, least by their chattering, they should be seized upon by the Eagles: which byrds, (most gracious and renowned Princesse) teacheth mee silence, least my ignorance be perceiued by your most excellent and learned minde. The consideration of the which, droue me first into doubtfulnes, whether it were best to write, and so shew my good Will, or to suspend my penne, and so to hide the same.

But



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But then I considered, that the stone Perites burneth not the fingers, except it be broken: nor the loue and hartie affection of the minde, is not knowne, except by words that be opened. Iupiter hath not made mans bodie like a Lattesse, that the hart might be seene through the holes: but hath shutte vp the same close, that the tongue and penne might be the organes and instruments of the thought. I hauing serued your Maiestie in Irelande and in the Lowe Countries these sixteene yeeres, yet not worthie the fauour of so mightie and gracious a Princeesse.

Thus most humbly crauing pardon for this my presumptuous enterprise, most humbly beseeching your Highnesse, so to accept my labour heerein, as the first frutes of a poore Seruitours studie, who to the vttermost of his small power, in the seruice of your Maiestie, and his Countrie, will at all times, according to his bounden duerie and allegiance, resolutely and willingly yeeld himselfe to any labour, trauaile, or danger what soeuer shall happen. Praying in the meane season the Almighty God, to giue your highnes a long and prosperous raigne ouer vs: and as hee hath heeretofore wonderfully preserved you, in most magnificent & princely regalitie, in the despite of all your enuious foes: so he to haue a mercifull and louing eye continually vpon you, to the great comfort of all your louing Subiects: and against all your enemies, most happy and ioyfull victorie.

Your Maiesties Seruitour, most  
humble and dutifull to be  
commaunded.

Gyles Clayton.

To the freendly Readers in generall,  
and specially to all young Gentlemen of Eng-  
lande, which most honourably attempteth to get renowne and  
honour, in thys most famous and renowned exercise: *Gyles*  
*Clayton* sendeth greeting, health to your persons, and  
happinesse to all your honourable  
attempts.



Although (freendlie Readers,) you  
thinke my labours might haue beene verie well  
spared, in wryting any matters appertayning vn-  
to warres, for that euery man is desirous to liue  
in securitie of peace: but freendly Readers, you  
are to vnderstand, that this blessed peace cannot be maintay-  
ned and kept secure, without the vse and practise of warlike  
weapons, and Martiall discipline. For we are to consider, the  
ambition of the world is such, that it is vnpossible for a Realme  
or Dominion, long to continue in quietnes & safegard, where  
the defence of the sworde and Martiall feates of warre is not  
exercised and practised with discipline. For as the *Greekes*  
thinking themselves to be in peace and secure, applyed them-  
selves in tryfling matters, taking pleasure in Comædies, and  
such like toyes, altogether laying aside Martiall discipline and  
the exercise of warlike weapons: which gaue occasion to *Phil-  
lip* King of *Macædonia*, father to *Alexander* the great, to op-  
presse and to bring them in seruitude vnder his subiection. I  
could alledge many more which hath beene suppressed, onelie  
for lacke of the vse of warlike weapons, and thinking theselues  
to be in most securitie and peace, as the *Assirians*, *Persians*,  
*Athenians*, & such like. And the Cittie of *Rome*, which might  
haue beene perpetuall, but thought themselves in peace, and  
fell to inordinate ryot and pastimes, not doubting nor fearing  
any thing which was hurtfull vnto them or their Common-  
weale: which thing was to theyr great ruine and ouerthrowe.  
Euen so where ouermuch libertie is giuen, men may be troden  
down vnder foote, and brought to most horrible miserie & ca-  
lamitie:



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languish: if they giue themselves only to pastimes & pleasures, and forsake the vse and exercise of warlike weapons, which are the defence both of Prince, Country, Religion, iustice, lawes, and subiects: the which are altogether maintained, and protected by Armes onely. And therefore the most famous Conquerers and mightie Captaines did deuise, with most diligence, all manner of waies, to bring their men to be perfect in the knowledge of all manner of things appertayning to the warres. As manifestly appeareth, by the warlike Games which the Princes of *Grecia* ordained vpon the Mount *Olimpus*. And also by the orders and exercise that the auncient Romans vsed in sundry places, and specially in *Campo Martio*, and in their sumptuous Theaters, which chiefly they builded for that purpose: whereby they made their Souldiours of such experience, that they obtained with small company in fight, against a great multitude of enemies, such wonderfull and meruitailous victories, as in many credible Histories are mencioned. And also by the same meanes, their stragling people which followed the *Campes*, gotte such vnderstanding in those actions of Armes, that they in the day of battaile, beeing left destitute of succour, were able without any other helpe, to sette themselves in good order of battaile, for their owne defence against the enemy, and in such times of seruice, they haue doone their Countrey great seruice. So that the antiquitie esteemed nothing more happy, then to haue the Country full of men of vnderstanding and knowledge, in warlike actions, and Martiall discipline. Which thing is least regarded in this Realme, & most neede of it: for that we haue so many euill & pestiferous enemies round about vs: which are ready continually, if opportunity serue them, to worke our ruine and decay. Wherefore stirre vp yourselves euery man with courage, and boldnes of minde, to the exercise of your warlike weapons, which is honourable, and most worthy to be preferred before all exercises. For the vse heereof being laid aside, breedeth more seditions and warres, then if they were daily had in vse, & so perfectly practised: for experience in seruice, doth much more preuaile, then many multitudes of people,

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people, beeing without vnderstanding and knowledge in this most honourable seruice. Wherefore, sith the necessity of this seruice of warre, and Martiall exercise is so great, and also the necessary vse of them so manifest, that euen peace herselfe, in manner, doth challenge her cheefe defence & protection, such is the worthines of Martiall exercises: for as by prooffe wee see, that the glory thereof cannot easily finde roote, but in the harts of such most worthy men, which continually exerciseth themselues in these warlike weapons, for the glory of their Prince & Country, and also for their own honour and magnanimitie. Wherefore these exercises being of such force, which bringeth all those that exercise the same to such honour and fame, both of Prince and Countrey, that I would in hart, that all English men, might shewe their good will in the exercise thereof. But hauing so fewe men of experience in these dayes, we see that euery one hauing serued but a yeere or two, it is a great matter. Nay, if he but crosse the Seas, and make hys abode but one month, he is accounted a Souldiour. But for my part, I haue serued these sixteene yeeres in Ireland, and in the Low Countries, and haue seene many peeces of seruice in both places, and yet I dare not account my selfe a Souldiour. For the name of a Souldiour is most honourable, and those that beare the name or title thereof, shoulde be men of vnderstanding and knowledge, and well experienced in warre, & Martiall discipline.

Doe we not find in many places of the holy Scripture, both in the bookes of Moses, in the booke Numbers, in the booke of Iosua, and in diuers other places of the Scripture, where they vsed no little regard, not onely in chusing of theyr Captaines and leaders, but as well in prescribing of Lawes and Martiall discipline of warres, the which in times past were appointed by the Almighty God himselfe: moreouer promised gyfts to those which could perswade the children of Israell. As by example, in the booke of Numbers, as I remember, in the foure-teene chapter, howe God promised with his owne mouth to rewarde *Caleb*, for his constancie, & couragious perswasion



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to the children of Israell. And *David* beeing a man of small account among the great Warriours, yet for his worthines and famous behauiour, in killing and ouerthrowing *Goliath*: what great riches and rewards receiued hee, with the Daughter of King *Saul*? But in Englande, we neuer consider, neyther of hys actions, nor of his knowledge and experience: but most commonly, our Captaines are chosen, more for fauour then for knowledge: more for freendship, then for experience: for if they haue a good opinion in him, they neuer consider his desert, whether he be a man able to discharge his place or no. But I haue no doubt, that euery man shalbe hereafter better looked vnto, both for theyr knowledge, as also for their experience & desert. And *Varro* sayth, there be three things not to be suffered, a wise man vnder the gouernaunce of a foole: a liberall man in subiection to a caytife: and a foole sette in authoritie. Wherefore it is most commonly seene, where good order & gouernaunce faileth, obedience decayeth, boldnes increaseth, deceit escapeth, iniuries preuaileth, avarice corrupteth, and the estate of a Weale publique soone after decayeth. But least I should offend, I will conclude with a fewe other examples, as in Spayne, in Fraunce, in the Low Countries, and many other places, what great intentions are among theyr Princes & Gouernours, the which is a great perrill, and an endangering to their Princes and their Common wealth & Countrey, in an euil and dangerous estate. Wherefore let vs be thankfull to God, for giuing vs so louing and gracious a Princessse, who foreseeth such euill intentions, least they should breede to such inconuenient sores which may not be cured. For her Maiestie considereth, that the strength of her Realme, is the freendship and loue of her people. And *Marcus Antonius* sayth, that Princes liue more safely, in gathering to them men of good vnderstanding and knowledge, then with theyr treasures of money: for the loue of a Princes Subiects to theyr Prince, is the whole strength of the Lande. And as *Hermes* sayth, vnhappy is that Prince, that esteemeth himselfe happy, to haue his Cofers full of treasure, and his counsaile full of men of euill and corrupt

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living. Also let vs remember the woorthy saying of *Socrates*, who sayth, that if a Prince be mercifull, liberall, and louing, his estate shall prosper, and his wisdom shall helpe him in his neede. If he be iust, his subiects shall reioyce in him, his Realme shall prosper, & his estate continue: for glorious is that Country and Common wealth, and fortunate is that Prince, that is Lord of young men to trauaile, and olde sage persons at home, to giue graue and wise counsaile.

Thus hauing spoken sufficient, I will conclude, most humbly beseeching God, so to blesse her Maiestie, with long life to raigne ouer vs, that wee may by her gracious proceedings be long gouerned. God confound her foes, and bring to lyght all traiterous Conspiratours against her most excellent Maiestie. God so blesse her honourable Counsaile with increase of wisdom, that all theyr consultations, may redownd to the safe keeping and honour of this most famous England. *Amen.*

*Gyles Clayton.*





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# THE ORDER OF MARTIAL DISCIPLINE: AND FIRST, OF THE ELECTION OF A

Lorde Lieutennant, or a Generall for  
the Prince.



**S** the entrance into warres and martiall discipline, is of great charge and importance, as whereunto requireth no small regard and consideration to be admitted; for in this blessed peace we haue continued a great time, for the which wee thinke our selues in a most happie and blessed estate, which is true:

but let vs not flatter our selues too much in this security of life, and so lay away the vse of warlike weapons, the which is the only preseruer & maintayner of that blessed peace, for as Valerius Maximus sayth: without the vse and knowledge of wars and the exercise thereof, this blessed peace cannot be maintayned and preserued. And Augustin and Barnard, both Catholike Doctors of the Church) asseuremeth, that this sweete and quiet peace cannot be maintayned and kept, without the vse of war and Martiall exercise, with such policies as is possible to be v<sup>s</sup>ed, for the defence of his Countrey and Common-weale, and especially, for the maintenance of true Religion: wherefore it shall first and principally be considered, that Officers be chosen therein of all degrees to serue in the same, and those also that

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be men of godlie conuersation, great wisdom, expert and politique in Martiall affaires, saythful and loyall to theyr Prince and Countrey, and of such magnanimitie and courage, as rather couet to climbe to honour by desert, then to liue a cowardish life with shame. These Officers ought also, to be of ripenesse of witte, at a suddaine to perswade and disswade as the cause shall require: of great lenitie in their speech and actions, whereby to winne the loue and liking both of enemies and friendes.

A Campe, Leagar, or Barison, furnished with such Officers, cannot but flourish as the Laurell in all behauiours: in so much, as the Officers being themselves saythfull, expert, and godly, the common Souldiours must needes be the better, both by instruction, and example of lyfe, and knowe how to liue in all duetie and obedience: so that vertue thus bearing sway on euery side, vnitie thence immediatly springeth, wherin they all in one lincke: beeing knitte together, there is no doubt but they must needes preuaile against their enemies, so that loue and concord in Campe or Leagar, is a discouragement to the enemies, and an encouragement to themselves. Who by such meanes are ledde, doe suppose and thinke no toyle paynfull, to winne honour, so forceable is loue, vertue, and obedience, in all kindes of gouernement. But on the contrarie part, where corrupt, greedy, and churlishe Officers are, who seeking nothing more, then their own private gaine and commodity, not regarding at all, the poore souldiour, whose life for his wages and honour of his Countrey, is solie aduentured: but what ensueth of such Officers, but mutinies and discords, and in fine, by such onely occasions, cometh the bitter ruine and confusion of an whole Army.

But the Officers be diuers, for so it is needfull: for, the gouernment of a Campe or Leagar, is as the gouernment of a Realm or Countrey, and requireth lyke Officers, to minister iustice and to suppress wrongs and iniuries: and as that Common-wealth (though the Lawe be neuer so pure) cannot long continue in securitie, where the Magistrates bee ignorant of  
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the same: so that Campe or Leagar, not hauing good, skilfull, and politike Officers, to rule, place, gouerne, and defende their Souldiours, to order their Campe, to make their battailes of diuers sortes, for the best aduantage against theyr enemies, and for the greatest strength to place Ambushes. To endamage the enemy by aduantage, and also by politike foresight to foresee the traps, snares, and Engines of the enemy, and thereby to prevent the same cannot long endure.

But to conclude, a Generall must haue an especiall care to bee well prouided, for the true payment of his Armie: for the want of pay doth not onely infeeble and abate the courage of Souldiours, when they shall bee pincht both with hunger and colde: but it breedeth mutinies, it causeth discordes, it neglecteth seruice, and lets slippe opportunities. To sette downe in particulars what great daungers hath happened for want of pay, woulde aske a longer discourse then were requisite: wherefore, maintaine discipline, and see your Souldiours be well payd and well punished.

The Office and ductie of a Colonell generall.

**W**hen this Colonell is chosen of his Lord Generall, and receiues his authorie from him, he shall choose his Captaines, Lieuutenants, and Sargeants, Harbengers, Ensignes, Drums, and Whifes, and that his speciall care be in chusing of good Captaines, Lieuutenants, and Sargeantes, and that they bee men of gouernment, expert and skilfull in seruice, of such ripenes of witte, which may vpon the suddaine perswade and diswade as the cause shall require. He shall also examine his Captaines, what choise they haue made of their Officers, whether they be men of sufficient knowledge or no, if hee findes them to be good, then hee is to assigne euery Captaine what weapon his Souldiours shall vse.

He is to haue an especiall and great care, in chusing of his Lieuutenant, for that he ought to be a man of great experience and knowledge in seruice: for it appertaineth to him only, if occasion serueth, to inrancke men in time of seruice, to al-

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ter and chaunge them, as beste serueth for their advantage. And lastly, hee shall give great attendaunce on his Generall, that he may be ready at his commandement to know his pleasure, for that paynes is honorable and of great credite, a place best fitting a man of countenaunce and credite, whose experience ought to be great, and to errede the knowledge and experience of all other Lieutenants.

## The high Treasurers Office.

**Y**OU ought also to chouse vnto you an high Treasurer, which is an Offyce of great reputation, and therefore hee ought to be a man of wisdom, and expert in Martiall affaires: for, hee is to speake his opinion in all Offices, as well concerning other offyces as his owne, otherwise committed to his charge: for the payment of all high Officers appertayneth vnto him, as to the Colonelles and Captaines.

Likewise he shall receiue from the Generall, the true note of horsemen and footemen within the Army, and to make a perfect booke euery moneth, that he may knowe what is due to euery Officer and Souldiour. Hee is also to conferre with the Master of the Ordnance for the prouision of Munition of all sortes, and likewise with the prouante Master, or Master of the victualles, to see that they be well prouided of victuals for the Campe, that the Souldiours may haue no want thereof. There be many other thinges which might be spoke of, as concerning his Office, but I will referre them vnto the good opinions of those which be wise men, and sufficiently instructed in this Martiall exercise.

## The Office of the Lord high Marshall of the fielde.

**W**hen the high Marshall is appointed, and for euery battaile, one prouost Marshall with his vnder Marshall, which ought to be men of good vnderstanding and iudgement, both wise & graue, for matters of great weight, dependeth onelie vpon them. Likewise they shall haue all thinges necessary, for the punishment of all disorderd personnes according to



to iustice : that is to say a Hat with pions, for the safe keeping of their prisoners, and carriages for the same, a sufficient number of Lipstaues vnder them, which are inferiour Officers for the reprehension of Offenders, and for the safe-keeping of the. A Clarke of the Market, and an Executioner : also, at the remove of your Campe or Leagar, the high Marshall is to giue an order to euery Officer in the Campe, to haue speciall care for the conueying of their carriages.

Likewise hee is to haue speciall care for the placing of the Soutes, at that time of remove, and at all other times. Finally, he ought to be a man of sounde iudgement, and experienced in the knowledge of Partiall discipline, for that his office especiallie dependeth thereon.

Also he is to fore-see, that euery inferiour Officer not doing his duetie, to bee corrected and reformed, that discipline may be vled, as well to inferiour Officers, as to the common Soldier : thus ordering his Leagar or Campe without partiality, shall not onely winne loue and fenour of the Campe or Leagar, but also reape to him selfe honour and reuenue.

## The Office and duety of a Sargeant Maior.

**L**ikewise you are to elect and chuse a Sargeant Maior, whose office is great, therefore you ought to haue an especiall care in choosing of him : for he ought to be a man of great courage, for that his office is alwaies to bee in the face of the enemy. In time of battaile hee ought to be a man of singular inuention, at a suddaine to perceiue and present the situation, terrore and pretence of the enemy.

Likewise, he is to appointe what sortes of weapons shalbe vled in euerie battaile, and to see there be no want thereof in time of neede. He is to haue a speciall care, to fore-see that the Armie be perfectly instructed, that they may knowe and vnderstand, the true order and meaning of your battailes, as well in time of peace as otherwise : also, he is to appointe the battaile, & of such sort, as he thinkes best befitting the ground. He is to appoint euery Captaine his place, & to giue them their severall

seuerall charge, which they ought to perfozme. Hee is to appoint them, what kinde of weapons shall bee vsed in the time of battaile: finally, his Officers ought vnder him, to be very good and sufficient Seruitors, sound in vnderstanding & knowledge in Partiall exercise: for they ought to take paines in setting of battailes, if occasion serue, for that theyr Sargeant Maio, cannot be alwaies in one place of the battaile.

#### The Master of the Ordenance.

**T**HE Master of the Ordenance, ought to be a man expert and skillfull in all pointes of Cannonry, also in those artes which to that office belongeth, able to instructe and refozme his Lieutenants, Controulers, Clarkes, Conductors, Cannoners, & all other Artificers, teaching them the best he can. To conuay theyr charges to y place of service, be it in time of marching, in time of Camping, battering, imbattailling, or retying: regarding as well, that euery peece of Ordenance be well & strongly stocked, and mounted vpon stronge Axeltrees, & their wheeles well shod, and strongly bound with yron, in all pointes as to the same belongeth, placing and giuing to euery Cannoner his charge, as to his place appertaineth: and also, it belongeth vnto him to haue in regard and in readines, all thinges fitte for the making of fyre woorkes: that is to say, Saltpeter or quicksiluer, Rosen, Linsede oyle, and rommon Lampe oyle, Pitch, were, Aquauite, Camphere, Tutia, Arsenicke, Calx viue, and great stoze of Sulphure, of al these frame balles to burne in the water.

He shal haue special regard for y placing of his Ordenance for the best aduantage against the enemies, & to haue a regard to see that euery Officer doe their duetie in time of battaile: and to conclude, he is in great reputation in the field, for vpon him dependeth the perfozming of great exploites, and that all other Officers vnder him be men of vnderstanding, and experienced in Cannonry, and that they taking wages vnder him to be occupied in and about such thinges, as to theyr dueties belongeth.



The Lieuetennat of the Ordenance, his ductie and charge.

**T**his Lieuetennant of the Ordenance, ought to be a man well practised in service, and skilfull in Cannonry, and to be in all pointes as skilfull as the Master of the Ordenance: so that he may at all times in his absence, be able to instructe, reforme, and correct, able to giue a charge vnto all men vnder their leading, as to the same appertaineth, examining and tri- ing theyr Cannoners, Munioners, and Artificers in theyr severall sciences: and finding them necessary and able, shall instructe the Master of the Artillarie, who may allowe and place them at his pleasures.

But if in the viewing the Artillarie and Munion, and finding them vnbredy and not serviceable, shall cause it to bee amended forthwith, or else to complaine to the Master of the Ordenance, who shall see present redresse for the amendment thereof.

The Master Gunners charge.

**T**he Master Gunner must be a man of great experience in that science in all pointes, placing and appointing such men vnder him to bee Cannoners, as haue like experience, which shall see that euery Cannoner, appointed to any Pece of Ordenance, be able to gouerne the same, as to that service appertaineth.

Likewise he shall see all inferior Gunners do theyr duties, & that they be skilful in charging and discharging, and to haue in a readinesse all thinges belonging to his offyce, and to foresee that their Peeces be kept cleane, to haue in store all kinde of shotte and fire woorkes: these and such like matters appertaineth to the Master Gunners charge and dutie, the which he ought to haue a speciall care vnto, for his owne advancement and crebite, during the time of his charge: and that hee be skilfull in the height and weight of his shotte and powder, also in the height of the mouth of his Pece, and that he see his

Shotte ready in the bere of his Piece, and powder in bagges, touch powder in his hozne, Lint and Lintstocke ready. That he bee kilfull in the receipt of his powder, and knowe the authority of the same: and when soeuer hee reciuech charge of hys Piece, he ought to be dilligent in tryng and searching of the same, that she bee cleane within, for honny Combes right bozed, and to the same a close couer, with Ladles and Sponges fitte for the same.

Thus furnished and strongly mounted vpon stronge wheelles well shod, stronge Axeltrees well clowted, often greased, with Lint-pins of yron, a stronge backe well bounde with yron plates well nayled, and reueted bouldes, Lint-pins to the same stockes, two Bores, one of powder in bags, the other for shotte, and some hayle shotte according to his Piece, with mouldes for the same, with many other necessities vnder rehearsed.

#### The Office and duety of a quarter Master.

Their ought to be appoynted one quarter Master, whose experience ought to be great, for that he is to place and lodge an whole Armie, either in felds or Garrison, as it seemes best to the high Marshal: for that he ought to appoint the ground for Leagar, or place for Garrison. This quarter Master ought to appoint conuenient wayes or streetes for men to passe thorough, eyther in Leagar or Garrison: and that he haue a speciall regarde to forsee, that the wayes bee sayre and easie for men to passe to the place of Artillarie, where men most commonly doe assemble together in time of Alarum, or in time of battaile.

This quarter Master ought to haue foure quarter masters vnder him, which ought to be auncient Seruitors, and men of good behauiour and vnderstanding in thys seruice: and that they may at all times giue dilligent attendance on him, to knowe his pleasure, and what best is to bee doone in that seruice.



## The Office and ducie of the Scoute Masters.

**A**lso there ought to bee certaine Scoute Masters, elected and chosen of the high Marshall and prouost Marshall: they must see that every Officer doe their ducies in time of theyr watch, and to be carefull for the preventing of any mischief that may happen by their negligence: Wherefore, he ought diligently to beise and walke the roundes every night, be it in Leagar or Garrison. If he finde any place of suspicion, where the enemy may take any advantage: then shall hee in that place, plante certaine Scoutes for the defence thereof.

These Scoute masters shall attend vpon the high Marshall, and ought to be both diligent and painefull, for that the preservation and destruction of the whole Armie consisteth in them onely: wherefore the high Marshall ought of his owne person, to haue a speciall care and regard thereof, and diligently to trye and examine the trustic and carefull ordering of the Scoutes, if any fault be in them, and to see that present reformation bee made thereof, for they be all of the offyce of the Marshall, and counted all as Marshalls in that time of service. As for Forrage masters, carriage masters, and such like Officers, which are very necessary, are hereafter to be spoken of, as you shall finde them in theyr severall places of service.

## The Office and ducie of the Muster Master.

**T**his Muster master ought to be a man of great credite and trust, for that he is to giue true information vnto the Lord Generall or high Treasurer, what strenght they are of able men, both of horsemen and footemen: also, he shall in taking Muster haue a speciall eye & regarde, vnto those Officers appointed for the leading of men: that they bee men of service, and not chosen without regarde, but be men of experience and knowledge, and to see that the souldiours bee well furnished with Armo and weapons, and eyther to passe or desante the as he shall finde reasonable cause, and to make present certificat to the high Treasurer, that he may stoppe such defaultes

of theyr pay. Also, they are truely to keepe all such Lawes and Ordinances, as by the sayde Generall or his saide Counsaile shalbe sette down, and appointed by his or their authorities.

The Office and duetie of the Corporalles of the  
felde.

**I**t is most necessary and needefull, that there be chosen 4. Corporals of the felde, though not in auncient service they haue bene vsed, but as our service standeth in these daies, they are most needefull and profitable, for that they are as eyes and a right hande to the Generall, Marshall, and other head Officers in the felde.

These men ought to be of good vnderstanding and knowledge, well experienced in the orders of Martiall discipline, and the ordering of companies, in marching by degrees in the felde, that of a suddaine they may be brought into a battaile, or battailes, as occasion best serueth. It were good that these Officers might not be chosen, neither for fauour nor affection, but by desert: either to be Captaines of experience, which are discharged of their companies, or to prefer such Linetennants as be of good gouernment and knowledge, well experienced in these exercises of Martiallity, for y they are to discharge the heade Gouvernours of the felde, of many trauailes and paynes. When they are commanded, then one or two ought dilligently to giue good attendance of the Generall & Marshall, to know theyr pleasures: the place is painfull, yet honourable, and therefore duellie to be considered of.

Also they ought to haue a speciall regarde to euery Colonnelles and Captaines companies, that they march in good order, as best befitteth the way they march in: and as it may seme best to the Generall, Marshall, or other head Officers, to alter and change as time and place serueth in that iourney.



## The Office of a Forrage Master.

**A** Forrage Master is to haue and receiue from the Lieuten-  
 tenant of the horse, an able companie of horsemen for the  
 garde of their Forrages, and such as shall fetch in necessa-  
 ries, the which must giue diligent attendance on the sound of  
 the Trumpet: for that they are to goe all together, and not  
 suffering them to straggle out of his companie, further then he  
 is able to relkue them. And if they bee farre from the Campe  
 or Leagar, not to suffer any to depart homeward, untill they  
 are all provided: and as they come soorth, so to returne all  
 together.

## The carriage Master.

**T**his Carriage Master ought to be of good credite and tru-  
 stie, for that hee is to take great charge of carriages upon  
 him: for the safe conduct thereof, hee is to haue a Cornette of  
 horse, from the Lieutenenant of horse for his guide, and also  
 lose shotte from the Generall, as hee to march with all his  
 carriages, betwene the troupes of footemen, for his better se-  
 curitye in his iourney.

## The election of a Caprayne,

his Offyce  
 and ducie

**T**he place of a Caprayne is not lightlie to bee con-  
 sidered of, for that upon his skill and knoweledge de-  
 pendeth the safety or losse of many mens liues: where-  
 fore he ought to be well experienced, and of great wisel-  
 dom and policie, so be chosen for his owne worthines of ser-  
 uice and not for fauour. But I wonder how so many insuffi-  
 cient men, dare oppose themselves to undertake a matter of  
 so great importance: whose experience, besides many  
 circumstances, concerneth the losse of a Countrey, or at  
 the leaste, the hazard of many mens liues.

But a good Captaine will haue a great regarde to fore-see, that his Souldiours be well trayned, and make them men of warre, mete for seruice, within a shorte time, though by the neuer salve warres before, in taking a little paynes with them. A Captaine ought to see his Souldiours seruing vnder him, to be well furnished with all things needfull for the seruice, and to see them truely payde their wages. Euery Captaine ought to haue vnder him one Lieutenannt, one Ensigne bearer, two Sargeants, fve Corporals: one of the sayde Corporals for his pikes, to see their Armour and pikes be well kept and seruiceable, the other foure Corporalles, to haue the shotte deuided betweene them as his companie is.

He is to haue one Surgeon, one Drum and Whife: it were not amisse that a Preacher and a Whistion, were prouided for euery two thousand of men, to minister remedy, the one to the Soule, and the other to the bodie. But no Captaine that hath but foure Shillings a day, shall be able to furnish himselfe to his calling, and the healing of his Souldiours, except he rob his Prince and poule his Souldiours of their pay: wherefore it were very good, that euery Captaine shoulde haue in his charge and leading, ij. hundred men to his Ensigne: for without doubt, the charge for the carrieng of such necessaries as he ought to haue comes to foure Shillings a day, wherefore he can haue no lesse then eight Shillings a day. Thus hauing two hundred men to his Ensigne, the Prince thereby shall neuer the more be charged then he was before: so may they be able to furnish their bande with many things needfull, as meat, drinke, Armour, weapons, carriages for sicke and hurt Souldiours; his Surgeons chest, and other toles very necessary: also, he may releene the Souldiours of his owne table. Yet shall the Prince bee at no more charge then hee was before, when they had but foure Shillings a day, which was then more like to hinder himselfe and his Souldiours, then to giue them any thing besides they pay: which thing is very needfull, at all times to giue to such as be weake and sickely.

It were not amisse to haue a priest vnder him, which might supply



supply the place of a Clarke, and to haue the calling of his bill vnder his Ensigne: also, he shall haue the choyse of his Liuetennants, and all other Officers vnder him, and to see that they bee sufficient Seruitors, and expert in Parttall exercises, alwayes ready and painfull to discharge their dueties, for the honour of theyr Captaine; and that it may redound to their owne credite and discharge of their dueties.

Likewise it appertaineth to him, to be present with the Generall at all times, to knowe his pleasure and determined minde, for the exployting of any peece of service committed to his charge: and the same shall he saythfully prosecute, to the uttermost of his power, for his owne credite and aduancement. Wherefore he ought to be skilfull in making of Trenches and Ramparts, as wel for his owne defence as for any assault: also hee is to appoint his Sargeants to receiue the watch worde euery night, and the same to keepe verie carefully, and to vse all the devices hee can possibly make or frame for the annoyance of the enemies, and the same continually to followe and practise with all diligence: not to be timorous, but alwayes bearing a valiant heart, and neuer cease to encourage his soldiers, which may winne him credite for euer, both of his Prince and Countrey.

#### The Office and duetic of a Liuetennant.

**T**he Liuetennant of a Band, ought to be a man of knowledge and experience in this service, for that he is diuers times to discharge his Captaine of many and sundry trauals and paines, which to him belongeth. Yet notwithstanding, he is not to take any more authoritie then to him belongeth: but saythfully and willingly to aduertise his Captaine, what time soeuer he shall be demaunded any question of him, and shall shewe and instruct to the uttermost of his power.

He is to see the Sargeants and Corporalles doe their duties, in time of setting the watch, and to see that other inferior Officers bee obedient and careful in their charge: for the furnishing and providing of Armour and weapons of all  
sortes

sortes : and in his Captaines absence to apply his authoritie, and that with great diligence, and especiall care during the time of his absence.

Finally, he shall instruct the Souldiours, and giue them to vnderstand, what they haue to doe at any time of exployt, with the best and surest way hee canne for their aduantage : and therein not to faile, but franchly and freely to performe the same with all diligence possible, for his owne aduancement and credite.

#### The Ensignes charge and duetie.

**F**OR that the Ensigne in the fiewe is to be honoured of all men, so the Bearer thereof ought to be a man of good courage knowledge, sufficient to discharge his duetie. He ought to bee sworne to be saythfull and loyall to his Prince and Captaine, professing rather to die, then to be dishonoured with the losse of his Colours : but with courage to aduance them, in the sight of his enemies.

He must be of able personage, secret, silent, zealous, wise to perswade and animate the Souldiours : whose resolute minde ought to be shewed in time of any distress, to the encouragement of all the Souldiours about him.

#### The Sargeants of the Bandes charge.

**T**Hese Sargeants of Bands, should be men of great experience, well knowne to bee sufficiently instructed in these Martiall exercises : both secret and silent, for that they are to put their men into good order of aray at euery suddain, to teach them the vse of their weapons whatsoever, in the best and seruiceablest manner, practising the same in Barrison or in time of Musters, or trayning, marching, and retreating, vntill they be perfect, that euery man in time of battaile may bee able to discharge his duety.

Also to see them furnished with Armour and weapons, to them most fitte and agreeable, ready by the Ensigne at euery calling, be it by sound of drum or secret calling, either by night



or day: who so refuseth their authoritie in such behalfe, shall be punished as disobedient persons: for the assurance of the whole company consisteth in the same.

Hee shall assigne every Souldiour to his place most fittest for him, suffering them not to strine the one with the other, for any place: but every one to be placed according to his service and skill. Also, he is to see there be no want of vidualles, powder, shotte, or match: if any such thinges be wanting, he is to assigne it to his Captaine or Lieutenant, who shall see it provided for them, in a readines at all times. He is to accompany the watch to place of stand, either to market place, or to watch byll, and at the breaking vp to take the watch worde of the Sergeant Major or high Marshall: wherefore he ought carefully to giue attendaunce on the Sergeant Major and his Captaine, to be ready at his commaundement. For good Sergeants in a disordered company, shall finde toyle more then enough, untill such time as they haue well trayned them: and therefore, his Captaine is to haue great regarde and consideration of him.

## Corporalles and Launcesparadoes charge.

**I**t is necessarie for the readines of service, that five Corporals be chosen; which ought to men of honest behaviour and experience, every Corporall hauing his Squadron appointed to him: who is not onely to exercise them in the vse of theyr weapons, to see them that they be well furnished with all necessities, as shot, powder, match, bullets, and such like: but to haue a speciall care in keeping their furniture cleane and seruicable.

If any defaults be founde, they are to complayne, if amendment be not found presently, to the Sergeant or Lieutenant; who shall see it presently reformed, bee it in Garrison or Campe. Thus, iustice and authoritie shall be maintained, and faultes amended.

Also, the Launcesparadoes shall supply the charge of the Corporals in theyr absence, if occasion at any time call them.

## The Clarke of a Bandes charge.

**C**larkes of Bandes ought to be men of sober and wise behaviour, perfect in accounts: so that hee is to take the names of euery Souldiour, serving vnder his Captaines colours. He is to be carefull in keeping of his accounts, betwixen his Captaine and the Souldiours, and to see that euery Souldiour haue his pay well and truely payd, and to prouide them all thinges necessary, and especially in time of sickness: the which will be a great credite, both to himselfe and his Captaine, and the onely way to winne the heartes of hys Souldiours.

Also, he must be present at every turne, as watch, Posters, and other meetings and assemblings, with his bill of names, to call his Captaines Souldiours, and of euery one being absent, to make certificat thereof. Many other things might be spoken of touching his Office, which for breuity I omitte.

## A Chirurgions Office and ductie.

**T**hose Chirurgions shoulde bee men of honest and good conscience, and such as shoulde worke according to arte, not practising new experiments vpon poore Souldiours, by meanes whereof many haue bene utterly maimed: wherefore, the Captaines are to haue a special care in choosing their Chirurgions, that they be skilfull in their science or arte, and to see them haue all thinges necessary: as Oyles, Balmes, salues, and Instruments sufficient for his turne, allowing & sparing carriages for the same.

Also, that euery Souldiour shall giue to the foresaide Chirurgion, euery moneth two pence, as in times past hath bene accustomed, to the augmentation of his wages: in consideration whereof, he ought readily to imploy his industry vpon the sore and wounded Souldiours, not intermedling with any other cures to them noysome, regarding alwayes that hee bee truely payde his wages, and all duties to him belonging, that he may be able to prouide al such stuffe as to him belongeth.



eth. It serueth his turne at needefull times in the night, to go through the watch without the woꝝde, when vpon straight occasions he is to goe to his cures.

### Drums and Phifes duetic.

**I**t is necessarie that euery Captaine haue two Drums, the one to be resident with the colours, the other to march with the Troupes, as vpon occasion they shall be dꝛawn forth: also, it were not amisse to haue one Phife, for that it is a good lightsonnes to the Souldiours.

Whole Drumers ought to be men of personage, faithfull, secret and trusty: they ought to haue sundry languages, and to knowe the sound and cal of all marches, charges, retreites, alarums, and such like pointes of warre: for many times they are sent to parlie with the enemy, to summon their Fortes or Townes, to redẽme and conuolte prisoners, and diuers other messages. If such Drums or Phifes fortune to fall into the handes of the enemy, no gyfte, no faire speeches, neither force nor terroz, shall cause them to betray any secrets knowne to them. They must often times practise their Instruments and teach the company the sound of march, charge, retreit, alarums, and such like, that is necessarie to be knowne: They must be obedient to their Captaines, Lientenants, and other Officers, when soeuer they command them either to goe or stand, or to sound any point of warre, what they thinke best: many other things belongeth to their offyce and duetic, as in diuers places in this booke you shall finde.

### Furnishing of Souldiours to the Fielde.

**F**irst, that all Corporalles and Launcesparadoes, leading of shotte, shall in his owne person, see them to be well furnished in all pointes, as followeth: that they haue their full number of Souldiours, and euery Souldiour to haue a sufficient Calliuer, Flaske, and Touch bore, poulder, bullets, mould, priming yron, match, rammer, woꝝme, burgenet, and one sword and dagger, to teach them to march, to charge and dis-

charge with a fayze retreit, not touching one an other, keeping their faces vpon the enemies: and in raine or moist weather, to bould their Peece vnder their arme, with the touch-hole of their Peece, close vnder their armerhole, their match being syred betwene their fingers in the palme of their hande, so shal they be ready at euery suddaine. Provided alwaies, they keepe their match and powder dry, their Peece cleane scoured within and without: if any fault be found therein, immediatly to be amended.

The Corporall of the pikemen, his Office and duety.

**A** Captaine should chosse a sufficient man, strong and expert in the handling of his Pike, to be Corporall of his companie of Pikes: so that it is a most stronge and warlike weapon. This Corporall shall teach the Souldiour often times to vse his Pike, in pushing and trayling the same in good order, both for the beauty of the battaile, and for the necessity thereof: and to see them haue sufficient and good Cozlets, for they bee the greatest strength of your battaile, and a terror to the enemies, and in any wise see them fitte and easie for their bodies, that they may be able to vse their weapons in time of fight, which is a great defence in a Campe, and chosen chesely for the battaile.

They must haue Pozions Swordes and Daggers, their Pikes of vsuall length, sharpe pointed, and well nayled: and cause them in time of marching, to lay their Pikes on theyr Shoulders, and their thumbs vnder the same, the but ende on the outside of his leades mannes Legge. After this sorte to march to Muster, to retyre, and Imbattaile as aforesayd: hauing a great care and regarde, that no Souldiour of spite or negligence doe cut the same, or any way impayre it, for the greatest strength of the battaile consisteth therein.

Of Holberders to garde the Ensigne.

**T**hese Holberders should bee men of good stature and courage, for that they are to beautifie the company and garde the



the Ensigne, wearing Curites on theyr bobbies, with swordes and daggers, usually called Executioners of the battail: which ought to be alwaies ready at the sound of Drum or secret call, to attende vppon the Colours, and neuer to depart from the same till it be brought into place of good securitie.

Prouision to be fore-seene by the Lorde

Licutenant.

**W**hen all needefull Officers be thus chosen, it then belongeth that a convenient place be appointed, where all Captaines may gather their men together in several companies, where the Licutenant generall, & other warlike counsaile ought to be present, to take the musters of them, and substantially to foresee, that every man be well provided of his furniture, according to his place of service, also to foresee there be no lacke of Munition of all sorts, both small and great, also powder and bullets, both small and great, Calivers, muskets, halberds, pikes, Armour, scaling ladders, worst ladders to fill haundes, for the safegard of the Ordnance and Gunners at time of batterie or battaile, small handbaskets, ropes, and all other earthware: to haue sufficient soles made for the Labourers and Pyners to worke withal, if occasion serue, Carts, Cart-wheeles, and Axeltrees, both for the Ordnance and other carriages, and that there be store of them in time of neede. Also prouision for bridges if neede bee, as boordes, boates, and Ankers, other plancks and pillars fastened together with ropes and Cables: also to be provided of all manner Artificers, with theyr necessities meete for the warres, as Smithes, Masons, Carpenters, and Armourers, with other such like.

And aboue all things to foresee there be sufficient store of victuals, for all things may be beter endured then hunger, for hunger overcometh without stroke of enemies, and one other like prouision, which is, money sufficient, that your Souldiours may be wel paid: for oftentimes money giueth courage, and reuineth the spirits of your Souldiours, for a Souldior

without meate, and especially without money, is as a man without a soule : but if your Souldiours haue money, and bee well paid, then shall your Campe flourish like a Cittie, with all manner of victuals, and other necessities most meete for your Souldiours.

### The chusing of Guides.

**A**ND when all your provisions necessary be made, and sette in good order, and that you be ready to invade your enemies Countrey, then ere you begin your iourney, you must be sure that you be well provided of a sufficient number of men of the same Countrey, that knoweth all manner of waies of that Countrey, to the intent they may be your guides, whereby you may the easier conuey your Armie and Carriages, the which Guides must be carefully looked vnto by the High Marshall, and the saide Guides must be vnder the safe keeping of the foresaid High Marshall, being alwaies gently intreated, to the intent they may haue no occasion to steale away.

These Guides, in theyr examination must be promised large rewards, if they doe well & truely : also they must haue great threatnings of cruell punishment, if they deale not truely. And when examination is made, you shall examine them seuerally, euery one by himselfe, to feele whether they agree all in one tale or no : thus shall you vnderstand whether they be perfect in the waies of the Countrey or no. And although you be determined to goe one way, yet must you examine the of diuers other wayes, which you intend not to goe, to the intent they shall not know, but be vncertaine of your determination, vntill such time as you sette forth your iourney, least that your determination might be discovered to your enemies by your saide Guides.

The Captaines care for provision for their Souldiours.

**A**lthough these necessary provisions be made by the Prince, or Lord Lieutenant generall, yet notwithstanding, it shall



shall be needefull for every good Captaine, to make as much provision for victuals as hee can for his Companie upon his owne charges, for oftentimes victuals decayeth before a man be a ware, likewise every good Captaine must be provided of all manner of toles meete to make Lodgings, and Cabines for his Souldiours, and for the setting up of Pavillions or Tents, and in generall to provide all other needful and necessary thinges, for the succour and releefe of his Souldiours.

Heere followeth many stratagemes and obseruations very necessary to be vsed for diuers good causes which may not be forgotten.

**A**ND when all things is thus provided and furnished as I haue spoken of before, and then appointed to serue in Campe or Warison, you shall chose out some conuenient place to muster in, and being their assembled, it shall be necessary to publish vnto the Souldiours these obseruations, stratagemes and statuts, sette forth by the Marshall: and whosoever offendeth or breaketh any of them, is not worthy the name of a souldiour: for in silence, obedience and truth, consisteth the whole summe and effect of Partiall discipline in the warres.

#### Silence.

**T**hey shall vse silence, to the intent that they may heare and well vnderstande any precept, commaundement or poynt, of discipline giuen vnto them by the Officers in anie authoritie from the Prince, and in time of seruice by night or by day, that they may heare their enemies, but not be heard of them: And other vertues belongeth vnto silence, which for breuitie I omit.

#### Obedience

**T**his Obedience is of great force, and worketh in the harts of all true Subjects, for it proceedeth from God, that the  
 Prince

Princes theſelues, or any other, ſpeaking in theyr names and authoritie, muſt be obedient, although the precepts be contrarie to the mindes of ſome Souldiours, who be not worthe to knowe the ſecretes of the Officers in theyr authoritie: yet muſt they in all poynts obey them, both by the Lawes of God and theyr Prince, though the thinges be both painfull and perriſious vnto them.

### Truth.

**I**f this truth is contained ſo many vertues, that they cannot be written in a whole booke: for as faithfullnes proceedeth, and hath his rewarde of God, ſo hath the unfaithful and vniuſt, theyr rewarde of the deuill: ſo Souldiours ſhal be ſometimes tempted by the enemies to be corrupted with money, and great promiſes of liuing, to be falſe to theyr Prince and Countrey, which thinges done befoze God, is condemned to perdition, and befoze man hath loſt his good name and fame for euer, and all other thinges wherein they ſhoulde reioyce: wherefoze all good ſouldiours eſtimate more of theyr trueth and loyaltie, the of theyr times: for they be ſhall allured of double rewarde both of God and man, whether they liue or die.

### Captaines bills called by the Clarke.

**I**t is conuenient and needefull, that at euery muſter, or aſſembly, the Captaines bill ſhall be called by the Clarke, euery man anſwering to his owne name ſo marching forth as he is called, that no man vnto two names make anſwer. If any Souldiour be ſicke or hurt, beeing not ſeruiſeable, pay him his wages, and ſende him home with a paſſoꝛt into his owne Countrey, then immediatly furniſh his roome with an able Souldiour. If any Souldiour hauing his heath & limbes, abſent himſelfe at ſuch times, let him be puniſhed, as in the ſtatutes heere following is mentioned, to the example of the reſt.



## The buriall of the dead.

**W**hen as any Souldiour is slaine, or otherwise dead, the Company shall bring the dead body to the ground, with the sound of the Drum, and such solemnitie as his service meriteth and deserueth, if conueniently you may.

## The Souldiours duetie in keeping cleane his furniture.

**E**uerie Souldiour must keepe cleane his Armour and furniture, alwaies placing the same in his Tent, Cabben, or Lodging, in such a readines, as hee may presently, and on a suddaine finde the same, eyther by night or by day, readie to attend on the Ensigne if occasion serueth of a suddaine, & that no other take any part thereof.

## The aduancement of a Souldiour.

**A**lso euery Souldiour shall helpe to Arme the one the other, so that they may with diligence resort to theyr Ensigne, and whosoener comes first, and sheweth himselfe in best readines, with honest and good behauiour in the vse of his weapon and aray, shall not onelie merite thanks & reward of his Captaine, but shall be aduanced by degree of office, as it falleth in the Companie.

## Punishments for not keeping cleane theyr furnitures.

**I**f any Souldiour be negligent in the keeping cleane of his Armour or other Furniture, or neglect his dutie as aforesaid, after once warning thereof, he shal be punished as for that offence is most mete, which is a great disgrace and discredite, and not worthy the name of a Souldiour, but to be banished as an idle person, & neuer to come in place of service any more.

Trayning your Souldiours in time  
of Musters.

**Y**OU shall first make deuision of your weapons, and sette euery kind by himselfe in like Companies, which in the opinion of diuers notable Warriours wil be a great strength to your bande: for if you haue too many of one sort, and too fewe of another: when you shall come to the setting of a battaile, you shall finde a great weakenesse by reason thereof, but the remedy is easie. For let euery Ensigne be like prouided, and appointed, so many Shotte, so many Pykes, and so many Bills or Holberds: then shall your company of Footemen be in good order. Likewise for your Wydozne of Horsemen, cause euery Wydozne to haue so many Launces, and as many Light-horse, all well furnished, as they doe vse in these dayes of seruice, then shall you haue good order of battaile throughout your whole Armie.

You are further to consider how many sorts of weapons will serue, viz. What, shotte, what Pykes, and what Holberds will serue: and to appoint necessary shotte, is one of the hardest things that belongeth to the warres, because it is so vncertaine, for euer as your number increaseth, so your shotte diminisheth, according to the number, for in a small number, you shall haue neede of the third part of shotte, and in the bigger number, the fourth part of shotte serue, and in the greater number, the fift part of shotte will serue, and so vppwards.

Marching your men by degrees.

**A**Ll these things finished accordingly, then march forth your Souldiours with theyr severall weapons, first your Mus-kets, then your Caluers, your Pykes, and in the midst of your Pykes, put your Holberds or Bills, with your Ensigne in the midst thereof, so marche them about a while, till you may view your whole companie, to see whether they be of like strength, and in good order in euery place, both your Toward and Kereward, keeping good order in theyr aray.

The



The Almains trusted much in the push of the Wykes, therefore they will in no wise haue more shotte then Wykes, so ouermuch weakning of the body of the Battell: the more shotte you appoint so the body of the Battell, the weaker is the Battell when it shall come to the push of the Wykes, or fight, and yet not in any wise to lack shotte sufficient, so many times it hath been seene, that battailes hath bene gotten by shotte onely, without push of Wyke, or stroke of weapons.

Augmenting your ranckes in time of  
battaile.

**W**hen you are ready and determined what battaile to make, if it be a Quadrant battaile, then you may augment your ranckes, from three to five, and so to seauen, then to nine and eleuen, and so on till you haue brought them to a Squadant. Proportion alwaies your Holberds & Ensigne in the midst of your Wykes, then shall yee know the strength and force of your battaile, place your shotte on the flanks of your battaile by themselves, a good space of, and there let the shote, skyrge, and retire, with theyr faces alwaies vpon the Enemies, till they be perfect, and so learned to retyze to some place of safetie, which place is heereafter more plainelie declared.

Captaines, Lieutenants, and Sergiants charge, in  
deuiding their weapons.

**E**very Lieutenant or Sargiant of a Bande, shall vsuallie sute the Companie every weapon by himselfe, and when they shall march with y Ensigne, whether it be to muster, or place of assembly to be imbattailed, or in any other time of seruice, they shall furnish them as they be accustomed in these dayes in the Low Countries, that is to say, with Targetors, Muskets, Calimers, Wykes, and then your Holberds and Wykes in the mids of your Wykes, with your Ensigne, Drum and Whife, then the rest of your shotte and such like, that you may be of like strength, both foreward and Rerewarde, so

march your men, and sometimes cast them in a King, which is verie necessarie for young Souldiours, to knowe the order thereof, for it is a most needefull thing, as heereafter shall be moze plainely shewed vnto you.

Furnishing Launces, Light-horse, or Car-  
bines to the field.

**I**n like manner, troupes of Hozemen being furnished, with Carbines, Launces, and Light Horse, shal in like strength march or imbattaile, so that their Gydon may be garded in the Howards and Herewards of like strength, so that they neede no moze but turne theyr faces towarde their Enemies, to skyrmage at euery suddaine.

Rules to be obserued and shewed vnto young Soul-  
diours in time of Musters or other  
times conuenient.

**S**ometimes being imbattailed, they shall wade from the one end of the battaile to the other, to strengthen the same with so manie rancks of Souldiours as they shal command, leauing one ranck of men, which is called the man of aduantage, standing still on the out side: thus vsing them, you shall find your battails in like strength euery where.

Receiuing a word to goe through the  
battaile.

**A**t times they shall receiue a word to goe through the battaile, from the one ende to the other, which shall passe from man to man, till it come to the end of the same, which worde must be spoken with soft speech, as it shall not be hearde but amongst themselues being in battaile, in like manner they may perfoyme the same by a signe giuen them of the Marshall, Captaines, or other like Officer.



To march stooping.

**S**ometimes the whole Companie shall march stooping, as vnder a hedge or hyll, or such like, and suddainly shall fall flatte on the grounde as in Ambush, which shall suddainlie ryse againe, and sette vpon theyr Enemies in good order of array, the which may astonish the Enemye, your assaulting the so suddainlie.

Keeping of array in the darke.

**A**t such times, every Souldiour shall carry the end of his leadesmans weapon for making any noyse, and by that meanes they shall keepe theyr aray in darke nights, or marching through straights or woodes, or such like.

Marching and retyring.

**S**ometimes marching towarde the Enemies and retyring againe, they shall alwaies keepe theyr faces vpon theyr Enemies, and theyr Pykes couched, readie to encounter with their Enemies.

Trayling your Pykes.

**S**ometimes trayling your Pykes on the grounde, the forward bearing theyr heads of Pykes in theyr handes, and the backward trayling the heads on the ground, ready to receive the Enemye.

A shew as if men were slayne.

**S**ometimes marching in order of battaile, certaine of the Companie shall fall, here some, and there some, as if they were slayne with shotte, the next man following shall step in the place of his leadesman, so that there be no place left for the Enemye to enter in: if anie ranck be not full, let it be in the body of your battaile.

## A suddaine Allarum.

**M**anie times it hath bene vsed among Souldiours of experience, to giue Allarums to theyr friendes, as among themselves, to foreshew whom they might prayse or discommend, according to theyr readines found in them, & although they vsed thys as a necessary meane, to the intent their Souldiours should be the moze carefull, yet still to deceiue them, is a meane to make secure and not careful, if they be oftentimes mocked: wherefoze to vse it is good at times conuenient, but not too often. But most commonly, when the enemy maketh any Allarum, it is to accomplish some exployt, eyther to lye in Ambush, to cast a brydge, to plant Ordnance, to entrench, or to breake vp some passage, or shewing your numbers and strength, or such like, but when any Allarum is giuen in the night, change the worde.

## Pointes of a good Captaine.

**A**t times conuenient trayne your Souldiours, and pitch them in square battailes, round or brycade battailes, and other strengthes, which good Captaines and Officers will vse at times conuenient: which will be a great ease to the Souldiours, at what time soeuer they be called to imbattaile, and a profit to the whole Campe in tyme of neede.

No brunt to bee made in time of Muster  
or Campe.

**N**o man shall make any brunt or noyse, vpon the sight of any Hare, Deare, or fowle, neither breake his array to stay the same, if it be in Muster or March, lesse in Camping, or in time of seruice.

## Spoiles or booties to be deuided.

**Y**e shall giue the company to vnderstande and knowe, that if any exployt or enterpryse be executed and doone, the victoꝝy cuercome, the enemies taken or slayne: all such spoiles



spoyle or bootie as is gotten, shall be brought to the colours and there shewd, and a noate taken of the same, and at convenient time to be sold by the sounge, as a generall bootie, and so deuided in equall portions to enery man his parte, as well them that kept the fielde in order of battaile, as to them that entred the fight and brought the sayd bootie away.

Care in carrying bagages.

**Y**OU shall haue a great regarde, that no Souldiour take any bootie or pillage to hinder himselfe, or annoy his company, but as he may be discharged of the same at enery souldaine, ready to his weapon or place: for the practise of the enemy, is to sette suddainly vppon such men so laden with baggages, a great hinderance to the Souldiour, and an incouragement to the enemy.

Hurt Souldiours to be considered.

**I**f any Souldiour be hurt in this time of fight, of body or limmes, spent his weapon, broken his Armour, or such lyke losse, he shall be considered of, out of the sayd bootie, and the rest to be equally deuided.

Souldiours charge for intreating Messengers.

**I**f any man or woman, what Nation soener they be, friend or foe, come to speake with any of the high Officers of the Campe or Garrison: it shalbe conuenient, for any such Souldiour, to bring them into such a place as they shall see but little, and send worde to the sayde Officers, keeping them safe vntill the sayde Officers pleasure bee to send for them, or to knowe in that behalfe, and in the meane space to intreate them gently with good wordes, what Nation soener they be: for such persons are not knowne to most Souldiours.

Souldiours charge in traouailing.

**T**hat no Souldiour in time of travelling, within y<sup>e</sup> Realm of England, or other dominions vnder our Prince, shall allure

allure any woman, mayde or widdowe, to folloꝝ the Campe vnbonestly, neyther shall haue any, without the licence of the Marshall: they shall not spoyle nor destroy any cattell, Bul-line, or such like victualles, he shall not stray out of his way, to filch or steale any manner of thinge whatsoeuer, neither commit any other outrage: but shall keepe the high wayes appointed for them to iourney in, accompanying their Ensigne, and honestly regarding the saffte of the same.

#### The counsaile of olde Souldiours.

**C**aptaines hauing any olde Souldiours seruing vnder them, shall giue eare vnto them speaking of experience or seruice, with discreete policie, and shall rewarde them and aduance the to the vttermost of his power, & according to the value of their good counsaile: for such men sometimes, be vnto a Captaine and his company, much auailable. So must be punish busie bodies, therevnto p̄suming without experience or discretion.

#### Captaines, Lieutenants, and Officers, with Souldiours charge.

**I**t is conuenient and a most necessary pointe of the Captaine, Lieutenant, or Sargeant, to frequent oftentimes with the Souldiours in their Lodgings, Tents, or Cabins, to seeke how they be prouided and furnished of all manner of thinges to them needefull, and that they liue an honest, ciuill, and Christian life, as Christian men ought to doe, not p̄suming by meanes of warres, to vse such libertie, as if Gods Lawes and our Princes were forgotten, as some Souldiours of diuers Nations in times past haue done: in vsing the vices of great oathes, in swearing to the blaspheming of the almighty God: also in the excessse of drunkennes, bringing themselves into the likenes of brute beasts, to their great dispraise before God and man: also, in vicious lying, contrary to the Law of God, which may not be unpunished: also in fighting and quarrelling, lying in malice with his fellows, which is



is vile, or in any other vice bled, amongst the company. Such persons must be sharply punished, for God is wel pleased therewith, and sendeth the company good successes, that seruet him and liueth in his Lawes.

These bee the Articles which shall appertain to the oath of euery Souldiour, as followeth.

**E**uery private Captaine shall sweare his Souldiours one by one, and the Souldiour shall lay his hand vpon the Ensigne, and make his oath to God, that by the faith he beareth vnto God and his Soueraigne, hee will obserue and keepe all these Marshall Lawes, statutes, and Ordinances, during the sayd tourney, or else to be accounted not onely a forsworne person, but to bee punished at the discretions of the Lord Lieutenants or Marshals.

The charge of all Souldiours and Officers generally.

**A**lso the whole companie of euery Captaine, shall bringe their Ensigne with euery Officer and Souldiour, to the place of assembly, be it in Campe or in Garrison, by night or by day, and there shall diligently become in order of battaile by the Sergeants so placed: they shall there tarry and abide attending their Colours, till commandement bee given to breake vp, by the Lord Lieutenant of the field, and then the whole companie shall returne with their Ensigne to their Lodging, with the sounde of Drums and Puffe. If any faile in this behalfe, they shall bee punished as to the offence belongeth.

Also, it becometh all good Captaines, to gratifie the good industry and diligence of Souldiours in that behalfe: yea, a very good policie to assemble by night, without cause of enemies, to teach the Souldiours the order of battaile, and to reprove their negligence in such behalfe offending.

Certaine rules of Armes pertaining to Marshall Discipline : sette foorth and proclaimed by the Lorde Marshall, who shall see the offenders thereof punished.

**F**irst, that all men whomsoever, as well head Officers as inferiour Officers and Souldiours, shall be true & faithfull Subiects, vnto our most gracious Soueraigne Lady Quene Elizabeth, her crowne and dignitie, and truelie to serue her, vnder her Lieutenant generall appointed in that iourney.

Also they shal obey all heade Officers, which be appointed to serue vnder the said L. Lieutenant, as his Captaines, and all such Officers as are appointed vnder the said Captaines, to serue and gouerne them, as his Lieutenant, his Ensigne, his Sargiants, and the Corporals and Launcespadoes, following, defending, supporting and maintaining theyr owne Ensigne, and neuer to leaue the same till it be alwaies in safetie, be it in times of assault, allarum, battaile, skymage, conuoy, watch, ward, or time of seruice. And to these poynts all Souldiours shall be swozne, as I haue before mentioned and sette downe.

All men shall gently and honestly intreate, and suffer in generall, all Victualers, be they friends or foes, bringing victuals to the place appointed for the same by the Marshall or Colonell : suffering them to passe and returne with theyr money, or any other things, which they are suffered to buy, or exchange for theyr victuals by the Clarke of the Market, or other Officers appointed for that purpose.

It were very good at such times, hauing forraine Victualers comming into your Campe, Leaguor, or Towne of garrison, at their returne home wards, to sende some Souldiour of discretion with them, to bring them on the way so farre as they may, without danger to themselves, giuing them good words,



words, with sayre and gentle language, and wise questions, most necessarie, for that time to be knowne, which sometimes may preuaile to learne the intent of the Enemies.

Also if any offend the said Victualers, they shall be punished as to the Law appertaineth: no man shall take any thing from them by force, or without any money, nor vnder the price sette by the Clarke of the Market, or any other bringing any other necessities, as wollen cloth, Linen cloth, shoes, hose, or weapons, with such like, being permitted by the said Officers.

You shall relieue poore Souldiours, which by sicknesse or imprisonment amongst the Enemies, is fallen in decay, and lacketh meate, drinck, weapons, or Armour, and being a seruiceable Souldiour, shall by his Captaine be restored, and shall deduct the same in his wages or booties taken of the Enemy, which sometime ought to be deuided, for Captaines in times past, hath not regarded the poore Souldiours, so that some hath perished for want of releefe and succour.

All Captaines who hath any man enroled in his booke, whatsoeuer he be, Souldiour, Corporall, Victualer, Pioner, Carior, or any other, and be taken prisoner of the Enemy, the said prisoner shall not be suffered in theyr hands, which may be ransomed eyther by exchange of prisoners, or otherwise, but with diligence shall they be redeemed and brought home to theyr Colours.

In lik manner, if any Souldiour be taken prisoner, and sent home vpon his sayth and credite, the Captaine shall see that they eyther pay such ransomes as they are agreed of, or els to send them backe againe to their takers by the day appointed, till some other remedie be found, which thing redoweth to the onely credite and faith of a true Souldiour.

So shall they correct and reprove diligently all outrages, riotous persons, quarrellors, fighters, whozemungers, murderers, and robbers, according to their offences committed.

Other penall statutes, to be executed by  
the Marshall.

**F**irst, that no man make any fray within the Campe, Leaguoz, or Barison, nor appoint any place without the same for that purpose, to take any parts, or carrie any tale, to attempt the same upon paine.

That no man killing any Cattaille within the said Campe or Leaguoz, doe leave the garbidge about the ground, or if any man or beast die within the said Leaguoz, it shall be carried out of the same, a certaine space off, & there to be buried, except the Leaguoz remove by same day, upon paine.

That no man shall water their horses, or cast any filth into any part of the water which adioyneth to the said Leaguoz, but in the lowest parts appointed for that purpose, upon paine.

That no woman followe the Campe or Leaguoz but such as be by the Marshall appointed, victualers or Landwifflers, which shall be licenced by the Marshalls byll, and in his booke so recorded upon paine.

That no Captaine receive any Souldiour into wages, which is put away for any notable or criminall cause, upon paine.

That no Captaine entice any Souldiour unto him, from any other Captaines Bande, nor no Souldiour shall depart without the good will of his Captaine having a passport, upon paine.

That no Souldiour take any weapons or Armour, Garments, or any other thing whatsoever, which to another man appertaineth, nor come within any other mans lodging, except the owner or keeper thereof be within, upon paine.

That all men shall be lodged by the quarter Maister, and being so lodged, shall be contented with the same, be it in Colone, Leaguoz or Campe, upon paine.

That no man make any bzunt or noyse after the watch be sette, and the warning peece shotte off, so that all allarums may



may be heard and brought in by the souldiers, or otherwise, upon paine.

That no Captaine send forth any Company about any enterprise or exploite, without the licence of the Lord Lieutenant, upon paine.

That no man goe a foraging, further then they be appointed by the forage Master, which is garded by the Marshalls appointment, upon paine.

That all private Captaines being no head Officers of the Leaguor, or Campe, which must be continually busied, doe watch and ward with their Colours themselves, upon paine.

That all souldiours, horsemen and footemen, learne the sounde of both Trumpets and Drums, which serueth to call as the mouth of War, and that they be ready at all such calls, eyther on Horse or foote, upon paine.

That no man doe his naturall easement within the Leaguor, nor within certaine space of the same, for annoyng the souldiers or standing watch, except the same be buried three fote within the ground immediatly, upon paine.

That no man goe out of his aray, eyther in day of battell, or in marching, upon paine.

That no man carry any woman to the Leaguor, or keepe her in the Colone, except she be his lawfull wife, upon paine to be punished as a vile person, or a vagabond, and neuer to be accounted a souldiour in any seruice.

Also if any souldiour being a common swearer, and lea- ueth it not after once warning of his Captaine or Lieute- nant, shall be punished as a slaue or villaine, to the example of others.

Also that no man take any thing of the Princes subiects, without he pay truely for it, or it be giuen him, upon paine.

Also that no man be lodged in Garison or Leaguor, but onely by the Quarter Master appointed for the same, upon paine.

Also that all souldiours intreate theyr Hostis and theyr familie well, being the Princes Subiects, to the intent they

may be welcome if they come againe, or others in theyr places, for els we shoulde not onely make warre with our Enemies, but also vpon Princes friendes, vpon paine.

Also that no Souldiour be a common dicer or drunkarde, which is the onely way to wast his wages, which should bee his maintenance otherwise, to goe like a slaue, vpon paine.

Also that no private Captaine nor others, come from his watch or warde, being appointed to the same in Leagu or Garrison, till they be released by other Companies, or els discharged: for what a shame is it to a Captaine, when his companie dooth not theyr duetie for want of his presence, and be distressed by the meanes therof: what account is such a Captaine able to make to his Prince or Lord Lieutenant, that will come away, leaving his Ensigne and Companie behind him: in like manner to any other man. Wherefore no man shall depart from his Company vpon paine.

Also in times of lodging the Leagu, all Horsemen shall keepe on horsebacke, vntill such time as all footemen be entered into the Leagu or Campe, and euery man appointed the quarter or place of assembly, vpon paine.

Also those Horsemen shall see the Skowtes sette forth, to skowte vpon the high groundes on all sides of the Leagu, and to see all Cariages, Ordnance, and Munitions, cleerly entred into the Leagu or Campe, before they enter or dismount, they shall remaine in theyr Armour till the place of encamping be made, vpon paine.

Also if any allarum be made, the Sargiant Maier shall resort to the place of assembly, diligently there to place euery Souldiour in good order of battaile, and in the strongest manner to be deuised, vpon paine.

The



The cause of allarums or shewe of Enemies to  
the Leaguor, cyther by night or  
by day.

**S**ometimes to viewe your order of array, and to discover  
your numbers.

Sometimes to viewe your Horsemen, howe they be ap-  
pointed with great horse for the battaile, and light horse, and  
such like.

Sometimes to viewe your Ordnances, what store of  
Cannons you haue for battery, fildes Peeces for the battell,  
and such like.

Sometimes to viewe the situation of your Leaguor, how  
they may best bring the allarum in the night, by Camuflado,  
or otherwise.

Sometimes to viewe the placing of your victuals or pow-  
der, and howe they may best take or destroy the same.

Sometimes to traine men out of the Leaguor, to bring  
them into the place or lappes of theyr ambush.

Sometimes to keepe men waking, and so to weary them  
with allarums, whereby they shall not be able to appeare in  
theyr places at time of neede.

Sometimes to keepe in Skowtes or Foragers, untill  
they do some exploit, cyther in victualing some holde, or els  
making some breach or such like.

Sometimes they will mount as many Footemen as they  
can, vppon baggage horse, to make a great shewe of Horse-  
men.

Here followeth the poynters of the Leaguor  
or Campe, which shall take view  
of the place appointed.

**T**he High Marshall, the Quarter Maister, the Maister  
of the Ordnance, the Captaines of the Pyoners, or  
trench

trench Maisters, & diuers other Officers, with certain Lieutenants of euery warde, to view the place appointed, which Officers shall be well and strongly guarded, with one or two thousand horse at the least, for great honour consisteth in the safe keeping of your Marshall and other heade Officers, also they be a good assurance for the rest of the Armie which followeth.

It behooueth them to haue circumspect Scouts, which shall march before them strongly guarded, with a company of Pykes and shotte, or troopes of Light Horsemen, leaue your enemies lie in ambush, or devise some other engin when you thinke least of them, how to overthrow your Marshall, which were a great discomfort in a field to your Doubtours, and a greater encouragement to the Enemies. Wherefore make your Marshall strong that goeth before, and hee shall bee a good strength to them that follow, and when the Marshall is arrived at the place appointed for the Armie where they shall lodge, and that hee and the rest of his companie haue viewed round about the same, then it shall be meete for the Captaine of the Pyoners, and the Carriage Maisters, to returne to the Armie, to see the Companie and carriages comeyed to the place before appointed: and to leade them as in times past haue bene used, which is, to march but five or six miles in foure hostes, so your Armie shall come at time convenient to theyr lodging, to prouide forrage and such necessaries, and not to be overtoyled and made wearie, for a wearie man being assailed in time of his wearines, is halfe overcome by the reason of his wearines.

In lodging the Armie aforesayde.

**Y**OU shall lodge the Armie where they may be Lordes of theyr commodities, which may not be spared, as Wood, water, and pastures, which must be good and swete, alwaies kept cleane: being thus furnished, the Marshall and quarter Master, shall appoint to place the Armie on the higher ground, where they may haue the most advantage against the ene.



enemies, if they should approche them.

The Master of the Ordnance, shall place his charge to the most advantage of the byll, where they may best discover and shote to those partes, where the enemies might best approche. Also if your enemies assault, they shall climbe bype to you, whereby their strength is deminished and their breath shortned. Also, if you will meete with your enemies, descending from your Leagar, which is on an hill, your force and strength is the moze, (for a man going downward is of moze force then he that goeth byward.

And when hee hath found out such a commodious ground as best besitteth him, and lookes for the comming of his enemies, then it is good to lodge your Army both horse and foote, all in one Leagar or Campe, unlesse it be before a Towne or Castle, that you minde to besiege and inclose on euerie side: but for a removing Leagar, or a Leagar lying byl, and is not at the siege of neither Towne nor Castle, and lookes for the comming of theyr enemies: then I thinke in my opinion, that men bee of moze force, lying together in one Leagar or Campe, then to lodge in severall companies.

The proportion of your Leagar or Campe.

**Y**OU shall make your Leagar or Campe large, according to the number of your Armie, neither bigger nor lesse then your company serueth therto: Ditch your Leagar four square, deviding the same into four partes, by two great streets reaching crosse thzough your Leagar or Campe, from the one side to the other, two partes for horsemen, and two partes for footemen. Point the place of assembly on the highest part thereof, and make the same so large, as to imbattail your number of footemen, and in such order as men may passe with ease to the same, by the streets appoynted.

You shall point your Market place, in the middest of your four streets, whereas your horsemen shall assemble in time of allarms by night, where they shall both arme themselves and keepe on horsebacke, ready to issue forth

if neede be. Lodge your Generall neere the place of assembley, vpon some commodious grounde.

Your streets are to be made as most commonly is vsed, iij. foor and ten paces broad, without any annoyance of tent-cordes or stakes, so may men march in good order with theyr Ensigne, to the place of assembley: but in any wise, looke that your Leagar be neither too large nor too little for your companies, for by either of them you are the weaker: and point the Artillarie places in such sorte and places, as may bee most dangerous to your enemies, whensoever they assaile you, and neere vnto the Artillarie, leave some boyde place to assemble your men together in battailes, at time of allarum. And if your strength bee great, so that you make more battailes then one, then you must haue more places of assembley then one, for euery battaile would haue a place of assembley, and so to make a stand til occasion serueth, with the Artillarie before them in time of allarum, besides the horsemen: so that you bee sure, if your men be well placed, that your Leagar or Campe shalbe well warded and defended, for a man knoweth not on which side the enemies will come, wherefore it is good to place your men euery way for your best aduantage.

Also, I woulde wish (as I haue sayde before) that euery horseman should be ready at the sound of such allarums, and to resorte with speede, to the sayde assembley there to doe any service if neede shall require at any such times.

#### Intrenching your Campe or Leagar.

**A**lso if you intend to stay in your enemies Lande, specially knowing your enemies to be at hand, then it shalbe needfull, by the opinion of diuers olde Seruitors, to entrench your Campe or Leagar with a Trench of twelue fote deepe, and fiftene fote-broade, and as wee vse now in these dayes, which shall haue small Ordnance in them, and small shotte to flanke your Trenches, and one bastian to be leuell within compasse of your shotte: and if you looke not for manie enemies to assaile you, then it shall bee sufficient to make the  
Trenches



Trenches of your Leagar, but eyght or nine foote deepe, and seauen foote broad, and at such times all men shall helpe the best they can.

But if you haue not many enemies at hande, and intende to remooue daylie, tyll oportunitie serueth: then it shall bee sufficient to make your Ring or Pale with your carriages, placing your Ordnances amongst the same to your best advantage, with your stand watch in the midst, & your Scout watch without the same, both on horsebacke and on foote, for your better security.

Intrenching your powder and Treasure.

Also it becometh you to haue a speciall care, in bringing your carriages laden with powder and Treasure, to the Master of Artillarie his lodging, where you shall safely entrench and watch the same, with good and strong watches, and none to come neres the same, but his Officers and the watch who hath the same in charge.

Commaundement to bee giuen to the troupes of horsemen at your first arriuall at the Campe or Leagar.

At your arriuall at any Campe or Leagar, you are to give commaundement to euery horseman, that no man shall dismount from his horse backe, untill such time as euery footeman be quietly lodged, and that at such times, good and sure Scouts bee sette forth towarde the enemies, so farre as you can learne: for vpon those Scouts, at such times, dependeth the wealth and ouerthrow of your Armie, for when footemen be busie in making theyr Lodging and Cabines, then they be out of array and strength, and if then they shoulde be surprized of the enemies, it were enough to cast away the whole Armie.

But a good Scoute will repayze euer to the highest places of grounde, where they may see on euery side of the Leagar, and especially towarde the enemies, so may they be sure to discouer on euery side both on high groundes and vallies: and if they list to discouer farther, let parte of the same companie remayne still on the high grounde where they bee, which shall not stirre vntill they make theyr retorne backe againe: So shall your Leagar or Campe be sure to haue aduertisement, though the former Scoutes were ouerthrowne and taken, wherfore be sure to haue alwayes good and sufficient Scoutes, for your better securitie.

#### Scoute watch on foote.

**Y**OU are also to place your Scoute watch on foote, rounde about the Leagar or Campe, sixe score with out the Ring of the same, by fve men in a companie, beeing so nere together, as one may see an other in a light night: in a dark night, the one to sende to the other euery halfe quarter of an houre, to know what brunts or noyse they heare. And if the Scouts on horse were so vsed, fve in a companie, and to send the one to the other as I haue sayde befoze, I am in that opinion, it would be of moze force, then the body of a watch standing still, me thinkes this were great safety to the Leagar: Likewise euery fift man to haue the watch worde, and no moze.

Those which watch shall vse great silence, without great occasion giuen by the enemies comming, then to make allarum with the vsuall worde, arme, arme, then euery man shall make haste the one helping the other, and bee in a readinesse with his weapons for their best defence, tyll they be rettyed to the stande watch of the Leagar, wherby they may fight, and be reskued of all the Souldiours of the Leagar or Campe: wherfore, they shall haue great regarde, that they make no allarums, but vpon iust occasion.

Euery fift man shall haue the watch word for that night, so watching, for at that time they are as Scoute Masters: also, the chiefe Scoute Masters, are appointed to sette the watch



watch, and at certayne times to bring them reliefe, and to search and examine the same, both on horsebacke and foote: also, the Stande watch shoulde haue great care in hurting the Scouts, when as at any time they make their respyce.

Speciall care to be fore-seene both in watch-  
ing and warding.

**A**lso the Lorde Lieutenant, the high Marshall, with the rest of the Counsell, must appoint a sufficient number of men, both on horsebacke and foote, to watch and warde the Leagar or Campe: in the which appointment, they ought to vse great discretion, to foresee that there be no want of men for the furnishing thereof. Also, that no man be overtopled or wearied either in watching or warding, for according to the number of your strength, so you are to deuise your companies, that no man shall watch but euery fourth night, which will be very well, both for the Souldiours & for the strength of your Armie: for by the overwatching of your men, may be a great heauinesse and dulnes vnto them, and a great weakening vnto your whole Armie.

And for the appointment of the bodie of the watch, at the Artillarie you must in any wise appoint that very stronge, as your number will serue, for the safe keeping of your Artillarie and the wealth of your Leagar. Also, it appertayneth to the pryncesse Marshall at such times, to let the Stand watch and Scouts, both on horsebacke and on foote: but the watching of the place of Artillarie, belongeth vnto the Officers thereof, which are appointed by the high Marshall and the Master of the Ordnance, as I haue before sette downe.

How the Sargeant Maior, Captaine, and simple Sargeant are to gouerne themselves, when theyr battaile shall chaunce to be assaulted, on foote  
and on horsebacke.

**I**n sundry and diuers manners, and mozeouer in diuers places of groundes, battailes are fought, according to the

occasions and accidents, that in Millitarie occurrents doe chance at vnawares, in time of warfare, abroade in the plaines, in Townes and in Fortresses: for which causes it is necessary, that the witte of those which haue the managing thereof, be prompt and ready, as well in this, as mozeouer in finding out a good partie for himselfe, all for the honour and safety of the Prince whom he serues, ioyning to his courageous heart, witte, experience, policie, and each aduantage that is possible to bee vsed against his enemy, therefore in two sortes doe arise the meanes to fight: one is, when he dooth seeke to fight with his enemy, and the other when he is sought of the enemy, in such sort that it is needefull to defende himselfe. And therefore I say, when the first occasion doth ryle, and that he seekes the enemy, speaking here of striking battaile in the playnes, it is requisite first he consider, how the enemies Armie is furnished with horsemen and footemen, and if he looke to fight with horsemen that are to come to breake his battaile, in this case he is to be aduertised, that hee suffer himselfe not to be founde (if it be possible) in the open fieldes, or in the playnes, but rather must accomodate his battaile in some place of a hill or a mountaine, or vpon some seate of ground, which hath vpon one side, either River or ditch, or some other impediment against the enemies horsemen, which on some side may be a defence, as in some places bee Ries, Wines, and diuers other such like, as nature brings forth in diuers places, which are of great impediment vnto the enemies horsemen, and vnto fote battailes are very profitable, and although the number of Souldiours are very small, yet oftentimes by much aduantage remaine victorious. But aduertisement is to be had, that in such cases it is requisite, that there be accomodated many Hargabuziers in the battaile, and many Pikes, for they be good against the enemies horsemen: Having to fight with footemen, the open fieldes is the best, with a square battaile and many Pikes, placing Hargabuziers according to his discretion.

Since



Since I haue spoken of the first manner of fight, I will speake of the second, which is, when the enemy dooth assault at vnawares, it is necessary then courageously not to loose any point of courage, to place his people in square battaile, for that it is the most ready and most sure way that is, making himselfe good flankes with the Hargabuziers of the band, afterwards expecting the assault, cause his battaile to shutte and close it selfe well, causing them to couch and abase, 4. or 5. or sometimes 6. rankes of Pikes in that case, round about all the sides of the battaile, and the others to stand vp right untill time of neede: and the Hargabuziers are to holde their Peeces vpon their thighs, with their matches in their cocks, a morce in their pan, and all vigilant in a readinesse. And the Captaine before the battaile, valiantly giuing courage to his Souldiours, to performe the duety of a leader: aduertising, that when the assault is giuen by horsemen, that the Pikemen couching and abasing themselves, doe holde the great ende of their pikes fastned harde in stronge earth, to the ende the Pike may haue the greater force.

1870

1870

1870



# THE SECOND PART.

With a Kalender, contayning the  
square of any number, from one hundred, to ten  
1000. seruing for the ordering of iust squares, bastard squares,  
and broade Squares: and most sufficient for the im-  
battailing of any number.

(\*)

With certaine rules of marching by degrees,  
*the which of a suddaine you may with ease  
bring them into a Square battell, or a broad  
Square, of what number  
soeuer.*

By Gyles Clayton, seruitour & late Lieue-  
tenant to the Right honorable the Lord North, Lorde  
Lieuetenant Generall of Cambridge-  
shyre.



AT LONDON  
Printed, Anno. Domini.  
M. D. XCI.

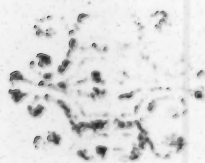
# THE SECOND PART

With a Kalender, containing the  
square of any number, from one hundred to ten  
thousand, for the ordering of his square, half and squares,  
and prime squares: and most sufficient for the in-  
terpretation of any number.

(\*)

With certain rules of marching by degrees,  
the which of a fortune you may with ease  
know, either in a square, half, or a third  
square, of what number  
you please.

By Giles Clayton, Tutor, & late Fellow-  
scholar of the Right Honorable the Lord Bishops School,  
Cambridge.



AT LONDON  
Printed, Anne Dorman.  
M.D.CC.



To the Right hono-  
rable and his very good Lorde, the  
Lord of Hunsdon, Lord Chamberlaine of her  
Majesties houshold, and Gouvernour of her  
Towne of Barwicke: G. C. wisheth  
increase of all honourable  
vertues.



Right honourable and my  
very good Lord, having received  
so many bountifull rewards, with  
an infinite number of good words,  
for other of his writings, the which  
it hath pleased your good Lord-  
ship so fauourably to accept, is not  
thereby onely encouraged nowe  
once againe, to berake himselfe to  
his penne, but also he is emboldened, to present to your L.  
view this his small labour, which containeth the approoued  
order of Martiall Discipline. And as it is the common opinion  
of all worthy men, (right honourable & my very good Lord)  
that among all things that is to be preferred, warre is the one  
and that because whosoever behaueth himselfe honourably in  
the exercise thereof, representeth the true Image of the most  
great and omnipotent God, because among the high titles at-  
tributed according to his will and diuine Maiestie in the olde  
and holy Law, hee hath alwaies beene content to be reueren-  
ced and called by the name of the GOD of hostes: for if this  
worthy exercise of Martiall Discipline, be vsed, and had in  
practise for the glory of God, and the defence of Christ, his  
Gospell, or for the defence of a Kingdom or Common-weale.

no doubt there is, but that the great GOD of Hostes is our chiefe Generall, and most worthy Captaine.

And as your honour, being not inferiour to any in the exercise heereof, not onely for your owne honour and magnanimitie, but for the better vpholding of Christes Gospel, for the defence of our gracious Soueraigne, her Lawes, and louing Subiects, for the exercising of warlike weapons, and the often vsing of them breedeth peace, but if warlike weapons should be layd aside, and Martiall discipline forgotten, then would it be with vs, as it was with the Romans. For as *Scipio* saith, after the Romans layd aside the vse of theyr warlike weapons, and Martiall exercises, they fell into great idlenes, outrages, ryot, and wantonnes; for more hurtfull was this time of peace to Rome, then during the whole course and season of the warres, for that whilst they had enemies in *Affrick*, they knewe not what vices and inordinate ryotment in Rome.

Wherefore, may it please your good Lordship, in this time of peace, there must be had speciall regard, to see these warlike weapons vsed and practised, and not that euery common fellow be sette in authoritie, but those which be men of experience & knowledge, for what profiteth these Companies heere in England with all theyr muster and traynings? May I speak it without offence, there is not in conscience two Companies among twentie, which hath men of experience to instruct them in the exercise of theyr weapons. For it is not sufficient to haue store of Armes, weapons, Munitions, and furniture, but also to haue men of experience to vse them, and good Governours in the knowledge of Martiall discipline to lead the.

The Realme thus gouerned with men of experience and knowledge, there is no doubt but it will continue and flourish. For as *Plarro* sayth, exercise of warlike weapons, and rumors of warres, breedeth peace. And for that your Lordship, beeing a most loyall and faithfull friende to her Maiestie, and a most worthy and famous Generall, best befitting your honourable estate, for the better safe keeping of thys little England, I haue thought it good, for to discover this brieft discourse of Martiall



tiall discipline vnto your good Lordship, hauing not any better thing to bestow of you whereby to witnesse my good will, for if I had, I would with all willingnes impart the same. And for that your Lordship knoweth, the earth which yeldeth salte beareth no other thing, and the ground that hideth golde, will beare no kinde of grayne, so from a slender wit, exercised in Martiall discipline, your Lordship will looke for no gyfts, but fruites of a most willing minde. And albeit they are many, who allured by your manifold vertues regarde you, and mooued through your true noblenesse of minde to honour you, yet as one not inferior in affection to any, but in good wil surmounting many, thus I boldly presume, leauing it to your honourable humanitie: as a personage most meete, and bulwarke most sufficient, against the barking impes of the enuious, and blunt hastie bolts of the foolish, whose eyes beeing sore, cannot behold the Sunne, and theyr wits so weake, are not able to penetrate the subtiltie of Martiall experiences: and therefore as slothfull neglect them, or as malicious, wholly contemne them. But proceeding too farre in these speeches, peradventure I may be misliked, and therefore least I should seeme entred so farre, that I cannot find the way out, I will conclude.

Thus beseeching your good Lordshippe to pardon me in discharging my duetie, and to receiue with cheerefulnesse, defend with willingnes, and to reade with friendlines thys rude worke which I offer to your good L. as an outwarde signe of my inward good will. Thus beseeching God, most earnestlie to blesse and prosper, both you and yours heere on thys earth, with health, and increase of honour, and magnanimitie, and send you in heauen most assured happines.

Your Lordships most humble  
in all dutifull seruice to be  
commaunded.

*Gyles Clayton.*





# THE SECOND PART

43

**Formes of Battels very necessary**  
to be vsed in place of service every Battell  
best befitting the place of  
ground.



As much as I have undertaken to lette  
down the ordering of certaine Battels, with  
the ordering of your men to march by de-  
grees, so that in a suddaine you may bring  
them into a square battell, of what number  
soever they be, and to the intent that such as  
reade this Booke, may without difficultie understand the dis-  
cription of every Battell & place of service, according as they  
in the description are appointed, I thought it good to shew  
you the figure of every one in his place. Wherefore I will  
first declare unto you, by what figure and Letters you shall  
finde the Sergeant, the Drums, and ever other Officer  
in his place of service.

## The Letters and Characters.

<b>T</b> O P H	<b>Targeters.</b> Musketters. Calivers. Pikes. Hobblers.	<b>M</b> T C L	<b>Generall.</b> Marshall. Treasurer. Captaines. Lieuten.
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<b>B</b> n in M c	<b>for</b>	<b>Bylles.</b> Carbines. Light horse. Launseares. Cariages.	<b>S</b> E D F	<b>for</b>	<b>Sargiants.</b> Ensignes. Drumes. Fifes.
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In

# The summe and contents of the Figures following.

1. In the figure following, is described the marching of your men into a ring, the meaning whereof is more plainly sette downe as followeth.

2. In the second figure is shewed how to order a Battell, of bonde of men, and to bring their men into a Square battell, with theyr Wykes on the fronte of the said battell.

3. In the thirde figure is described the manner of marching by degrees, of what number sooner, and at the first sight of your enemies, to bring the into a Square battell, so that your Ensignes may be in the midst.

4. In the fourth figure is shewed, the ordering of three square battells of Wykes, and to what vse they serue.

5. In the fift figure is signified, the ordering of the foure Squadrons of Wykes, and to what vse they serue.

6. In the sixt figure is declared the ordering of a Crosse battell.

7. In the seauenth figure is shewed, the ordering of a base Crosse battell, and wherefore it best serueth.

8. In the eyght figure is shewed, the ordering of a base Square battell, and to what vse it best serueth.

9. In the ninth figure is declared, a perfect Square battell of foure hundred Wykes.

10. In the tenth figure is shewed, the forme of a battell on foote, without Horsemen, imployed wth Shotte, readie the fight.

11. In the eleuenth figure is plainly shewed, the order and forme of a Square battell, readie the fight in fiede, im- payled both with Carbines, Light-horse, and Launces, as in these dayes we vse.

Although



# The order of Imbat- tayingling.

55.

Although these thinges being first sette down,  
as marching by degrees, and casting of a Ring, exten-  
deth not to olde Captaines, and Seruitors of experi-  
ence, yet it is not hurtefull to such as be younge Serui-  
tors, which would be glad to learne experience and  
knowledge in these Martiall exercises, which is a most  
honourable lyfe to vsed.



First you shall vnderstand, that if two or thre  
Captaines, hauing vnder theyr leading two or  
thre hundred men to each Captaine, & bee sent  
into the enemies Countrey to doe some nota-  
ble exployte, or to conduct any Conuoy thzough  
the same: then, they shall march thre or fve in a rancke, as is  
most comonly vsed, when they be few in nuber, for the speedi-  
nes of their way & passing thzough streights, for in such waies  
a man may not march aboue 3 8 5. at the moste, for few men  
being not strengthened with horse, cannot long endure in the e-  
nemies Countrie.

But say it happeneth, that their enemies come suddainly vpon  
them, so that they cannot set their men in order of battaile  
as they woulde: then it shall be good for those Captaines to  
cast their men in a Ring, as they marched before, fve or thre  
in a rancke, with the greatest part of their shotte in the midst  
of their Pikes, your Holbards or Billes next the Ensigne, be-  
ing placed in the midst of all, and those shotte which bee in  
the Rereward of your company, if occasion serueth, shalbe de-  
liuered to certaine of your Corporalles, which shal lead them  
in winges to skirmish with the enemy: but of all thinges  
haue a care to take all aduantages that may be, both of wind,  
ground, and Sunne, and be sure that your Corporals be men  
of knowledge, and able to discharge their duties and charge  
committed vnto them. If they be not so skilfull as you would

wish them to be, then sende out with them one or two Sargeants, if you canne spare them from the battaile, for they ought to be skilfull Souldiours, and to knowe howe to bring theyr companies to the face of their enemies, and howe to charge and retyze with the best aduantage.

And if your place of meeting be large, it were good to appoint many of your Corporals, with seuerall companies of shotte to meete your enemies in the face: and when they haue deliuered theyr powder and shotte, they shall make their retraite to the battaile, and then certaine other shotte which are within the battaile, shall issue forth and rescue them, and to supply their place of seruice, tyll such tymes as they haue furnished themselues, and being thus furnished and refreshed, are ready to make a new supply, if needed shall require. Thus may they continue a long time, and maintaine your battaile.

But if you meet your enemies vpon the plaines, then must you appoint certaine of your Pikemen with Halbarde or bills to defende your shotte from the charge of horsemen: thus doing, you shall be able to defend your selues in all places, and to encounter with the enemies, though they assaulte you on euery side, & were more in number by thre partes. These premises considered, & so performed as before mencioned, may redound to the great credit & magnanimity of such Captaynes, as performeth such an exployt, and also honour and renowne to their Souldiours, which were so resolute in their seruice: for a Souldiour or Seruito had rather choose to dye with honoꝝ in the fiede, then to be any way or meanes dishonoured in seruice. This (Gentlemen) is my opinion, and the good opinion of diuers olde Souldiours and Seruitoꝝ, if you bee assaulted on a suddaine, which sometimes happeneth.

This



This is the King which I haue declared vnto you, which King is very necessary to be vſed as I haue declared before, ſo that you caſt and deuide your men with their ſeueral weapons as aforeſayde, and ſhalbe moze plainely ſcene in the next Figure following.

A Corporall  
with ſhot.

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A Corporall  
with ſhot.

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o o o o o  
o o o o o  
o o o o o

For the  
ſtraites.

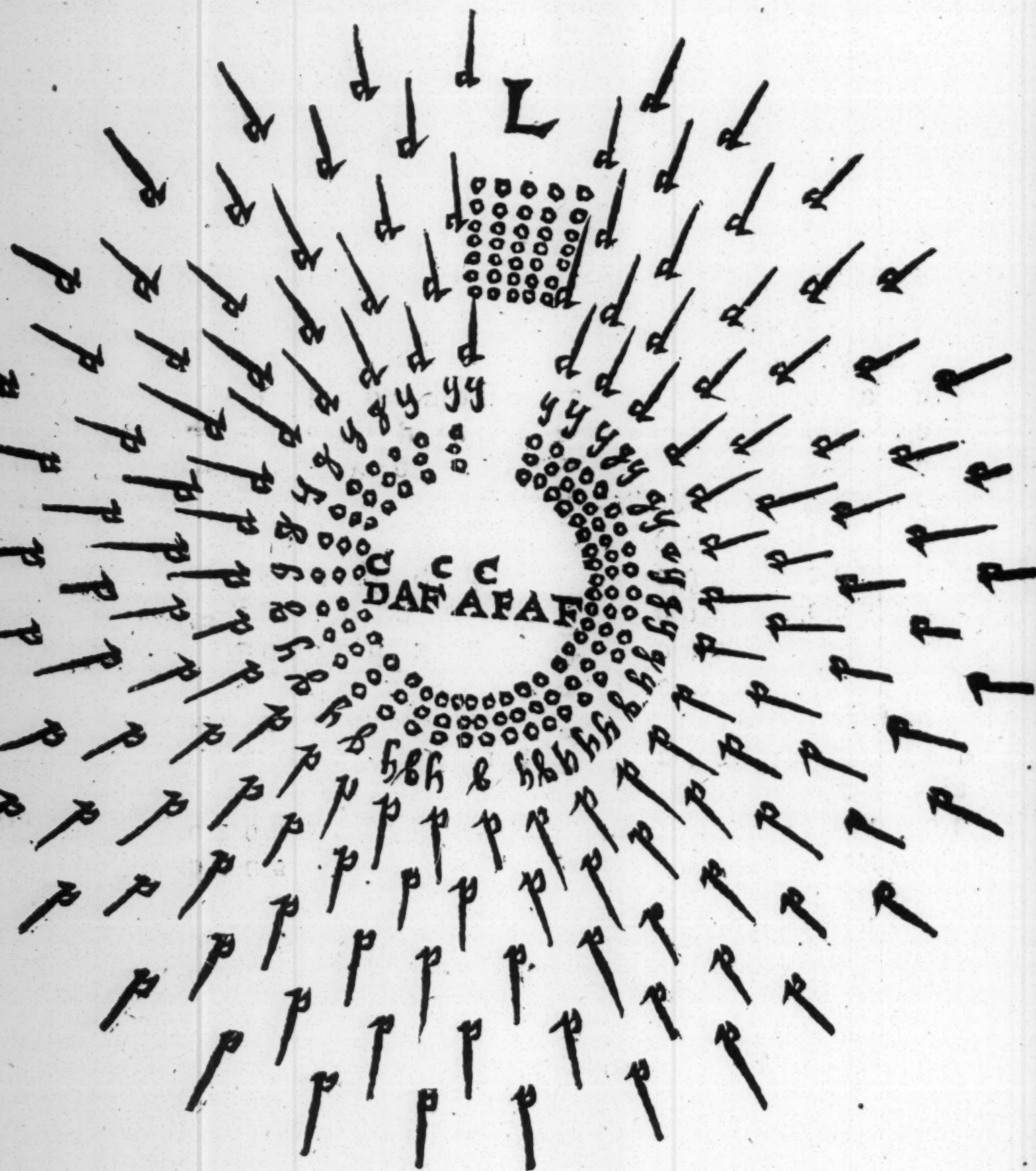
Corporall.

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In this order for the  
playnes.

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o p o p o p o p o

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o o o o o





**A** perfect rule to bringe your men into a square battaile on a suddaine, with theyr pikes in the front, the which at times were very good, if by chaunce you meete with your enemies in any broad way: thus march your men by degrees shue in a ranke, every Captaine by himselfe, with their pikes on the front of theyr array, so, every Captaine marching with theyr severall companies, may on a suddaine bring their men into a square battaile, with their pikes on the front of the sayde battaile, the which is very good, if by broad wayes or woods they happen to meete with their enemies, for the defence of their horsemen: and for your better vnderstanding thereof, I haue here in Figure more playnely sette it down, to shewe you the meaning thereof.

F. 3.

C.

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C.

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C.

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C.

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L.

L.

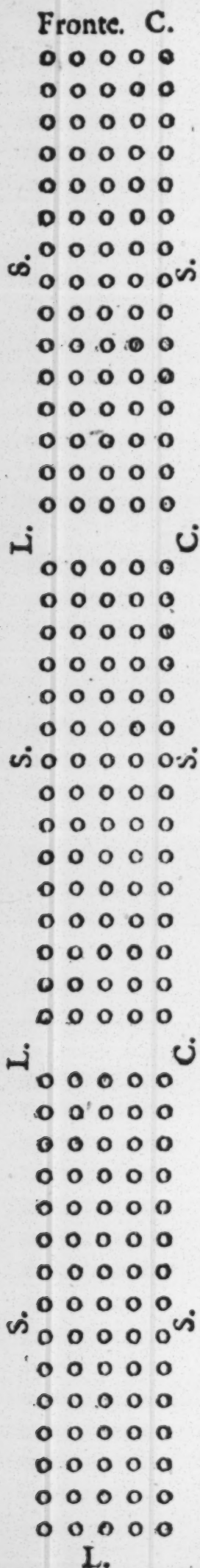
Thus is the foresaid marching by  
 degrees fine in a ranck, brought into a  
 Square battell, with theyr Pykes on  
 the front, so also you may order your  
 Companies, and bring them into thys  
 proportion, of what number so ever  
 they be if neede requireth.

Heere



Heere you shall further vnderstande, howe many men may march in a ranck, and on a suddaine to bring them into a iust Square battaile, of what number soeuer they be, so that your Ensignes may be in the midst thereof.

**I**f you happen to espy your enemies, and are driuen to make a square battell with speede, then deuide the roote of your Company of what number soeuer they be, into thre equall parts, and the thre part of your men ought to march by the way, as by thys figure moze plainly appeareth. Say there be but 2. hundred fortie five men to march through the Enemies Countrey, the roote of those two hundred fortie five must be taken, which is fifteene, which number may bee equally deuided into thre parts, being five in fronte, fifteene in flank, so marching five in a ranck, there shall be fortie five rancks, five to a rancke, as by the figure next folowing moze plainly appeareth.



Thus marching with your men by degrees five in a rancke or more, what number soeuer, if the companie may equally be deuided into thzee parts, the they may be brought into a Square battell, so that you deuide the by C. and L. as this figure signifieth, so that euery part heereof is fifteene rancks, five to a rancke, and when you will haue them brought into a iust Square battell, make a stande, and cause the front of your Company to stande, that done proceede forwarde with the second, and so with the thirde, untill they be come vp to the front, the which thzee parts so placed, will make a iust square battel, 15. both in fronte and flank, as the example following more plainly sheweth vnto you.



# The order of

63

C.

S.

D.

E.

F.

C.

L.

S.

D.

E.

F.

C.

L.

S.

D.

E.

F.

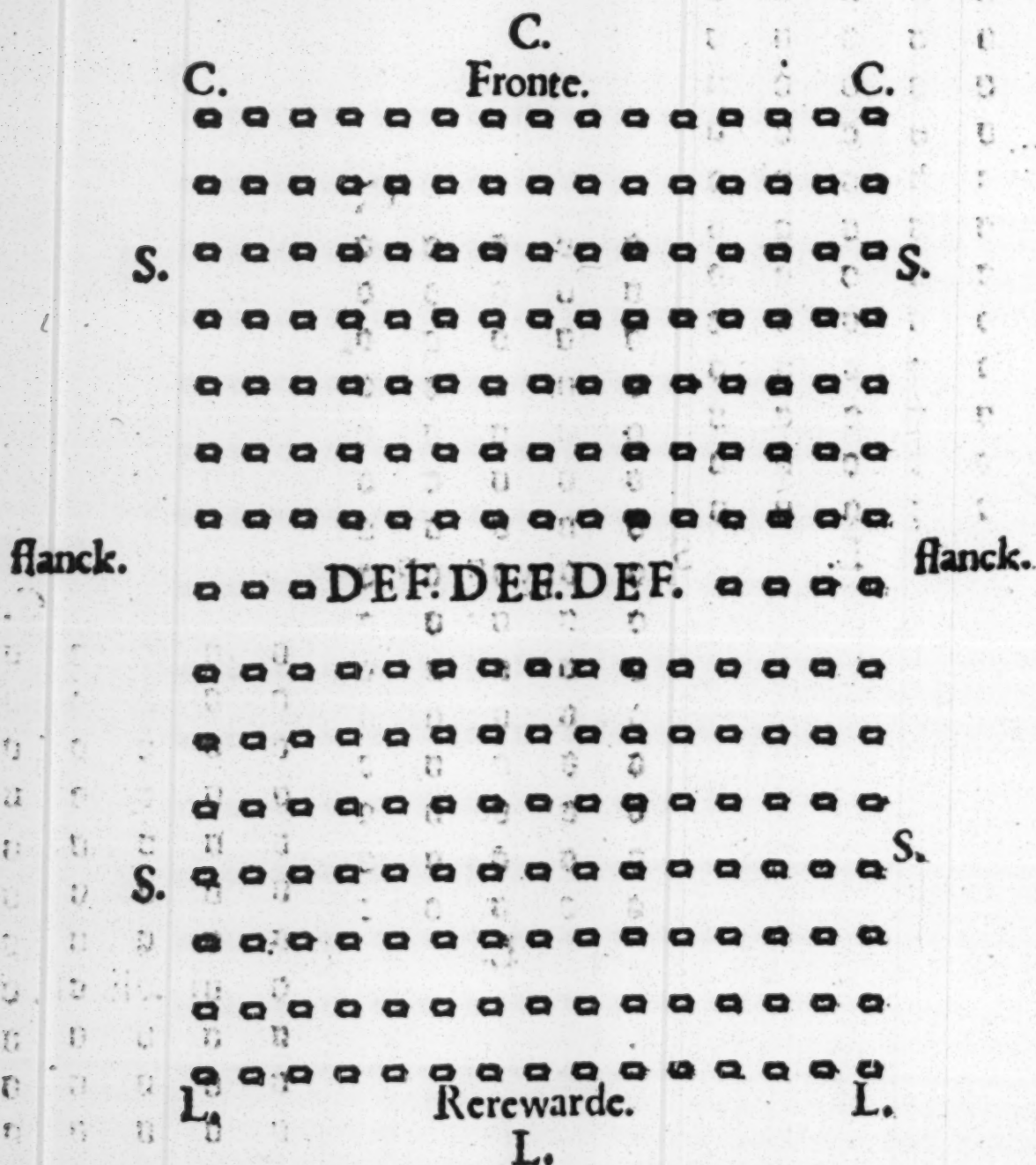
L.

那.

These

## The order of

These are the three parts which I spake of before, & now bringing them up in order, as you see, they shall make a full Square battell, with all their Ensignes in the midst thereof, which shall be more plainly seen unto you, by figure of these three parts brought into a square battell.



Also there are a great number of good battailes, which have bene used among olde Seruitors, & men of experience, which are very good to be used against the Enemies, and as they are good, so they are dangerous, for they will be sone disordered



disordered where Souldiours are not thoroughly experienced and trained vp in seruices : but the fight in these dayes , are cleane contrary to the fight in times past, for wee vse altogether Shot, Wykes and Horse, with a few Holberds and Targets, for the which weapons, there is no better order of imbattelling, then the square battell : also if there be 20000. or 30000. in the fiede, then to denide them into thre or foure squadrons, which is a most strong way, if occasion serue , as thys figure moze plainly sheweth.

Fronte.

pppppppp  
pppppppp  
pppppppp  
pppppppp  
pppppppp  
pppppppp  
pppppppp  
pppppppp

pppppppp  
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flank.

flank.

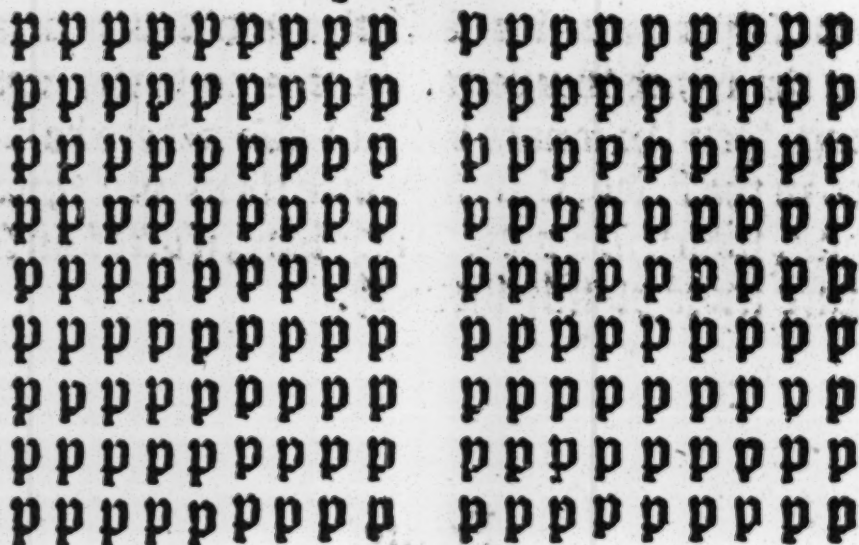
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pppppppp  
pppppppp

Rereward.

A. 2.

The

## The order of

The fore Front of the foure  
Squadrons.

## Rereward.

**T**hese square platfozmes, beeing well and strongly impay-  
led with shotte, (as most commonly wee vse in the fiede)  
is the most strong way and best to be vled, if that you haue a  
ny great number, as ten, twenty, or thirty thousand in fiede,  
for then you may deuide your pikes, as you finde your selfe  
best aduantaged against your enemies, eyther in 2. 3. or 4.  
squadrons, as best serueth for the grounde where you make  
your stande: but if your company be small, as 2. or 3. thou-  
sand pikes in the fiede, then it were not good to deuide them,  
but vpon some great aduantage of grounde, or stopping of a  
streight



# Imbattayling.

67

Streight way or some gap, which occasions ought most chiefly to be fore-seene: for it hath ever bene observed for a principle, amongst auncient Souldiours and Seruitors of experience, that the stronger your Pikes are together, the more of force is your battaile accounted, and the more companies your shotte bee deuised into, the better they may maintayne the skirmish with their enemies, and the apter for service.

These premises considered as before mentioned, you will of your selves confesse, that the square battailes are best to be vsed in these dayes, for that wee vse not the weapons which hath bene vsed in olde time, as Cros-bowes, long bowes, black Billes, with such other like weapons: but if you happen to meete with your enemies, in any Countrey full of billes or Mountaines, then your Crosse battaile is very good, or a base crosse bataile, as by Figure I haue sette down in most plaine manner and forme following.

K. 3.

The

## The order of

The forme of a Crosse Battaile.

A 10x10 grid of 100 squares, each containing a single character. The characters are arranged in a pattern that resembles a stylized 'P' or 'D' shape, with the letters 'P' and 'D' repeated in a grid-like fashion. The characters are black on a white background.



# The forme of a base Crosse battaile.

Front.

p p p p p p p p p  
 p p p p p p p p p  
 p p p p p p p p p  
 p p p p p p p p p  
 p p p p p p p p p  
 p p p p p p p p p  
 p p p p p p p p p  
 o o o o o o o o o  
 o o o o o o o o o  
 o o o o o o o o o  
 o o o o o o o o o  
 o o o o o o o o o  
 o o o o o o o o o  
 o o o o o o o o o

p p p p p p p p p	p p p p p p p p p	p p p p p p p p p
p p p p p p p p p	p p p p p p p p p	p p p p p p p p p
p p p p p p p p p	p p h h h h p p p	p p p p p p p p p
p p p p p p p p p	p h h h h h h h p	p p p p p p p p p
p p p p p p p p p	p h h h h h h h p	p p p p p p p p p
p p p p p p p p p	p h h C C h h h p	p p p p p p p p p
p p p p p p p p p	p h h E D E F h h p	p p p p p p p p p
o o o o o o o o o	o h h h h h h h o	o o o o o o o o o
o o o o o o o o o	o h h h h h h h o	o o o o o o o o o
o o o o o o o o o	o h h h h h h h o	o o o o o o o o o
o o o o o o o o o	o o o o o o o o o	o o o o o o o o o
o o o o o o o o o	o o o o o o o o o	o o o o o o o o o
o o o o o o o o o	o o o o o o o o o	o o o o o o o o o
p p p p p p p p p	o o o o o o o o o	p p p p p p p p p
p p p p p p p p p	o o o o o o o o o	p p p p p p p p p
p p p p p p p p p	o o o o o o o o o	p p p p p p p p p
p p p p p p p p p	o o o o o o o o o	p p p p p p p p p
p p p p p p p p p	o o o o o o o o o	p p p p p p p p p
p p p p p p p p p	o o o o o o o o o	p p p p p p p p p
p p p p p p p p p	o o o o o o o o o	p p p p p p p p p

Flancke.

Flancke.

o o o o o o o o o  
 o o o o o o o o o  
 o o o o o o o o o  
 o o o o o o o o o  
 o o o o o o o o o  
 p p p p p p p p p  
 p p p p p p p p p  
 p p p p p p p p p  
 p p p p p p p p p  
 p p p p p p p p p

Rereward.

Place this battaile at folio 68. after the Crosse battaile.





These are the formes afoze spoken of, both of the Crosse battell, as also of the base Crosse battell, which are very good to be used, as afozesaid, for the defending of your shotte from the Horsemen descending downe eyther hyll or Mountaine.

## How to make a battell called the broade Square.

**T**his broade square battell is very good to be used if you be but of small strength, for that it maketh a fayre shewe in the sight of your Enemies, and in time of fight vseth manie hands moze then the iust squares: for if his enemies be before him, he is like to doe great slaughter, for it will inuiron his enemies rounde about. But there be some of a contrary opinion, the which I yeeld vnto, for in mine owne opinion the iust square is best, because it serueth most commonly in most places of grounds, but this broade square serueth as the grounds will serue, for we be not sure alwaies of a place fitte for the square battell: and also theyr strength may be such, by woods, waters, or false grounds, or such like, that the broade battell is much the better, if helped by these aduantages. But howsoeuer you make your battaile, you must haue a great regard to the situation of your ground, and the strengthes about the same.

The

## The order of

The order and forme of a broad square battaile, which is very good to be used, if so advantaged with strengthes, as I haue before spoken of, as woods, waters and false groundes, with such other lyke.

## The fore Front.

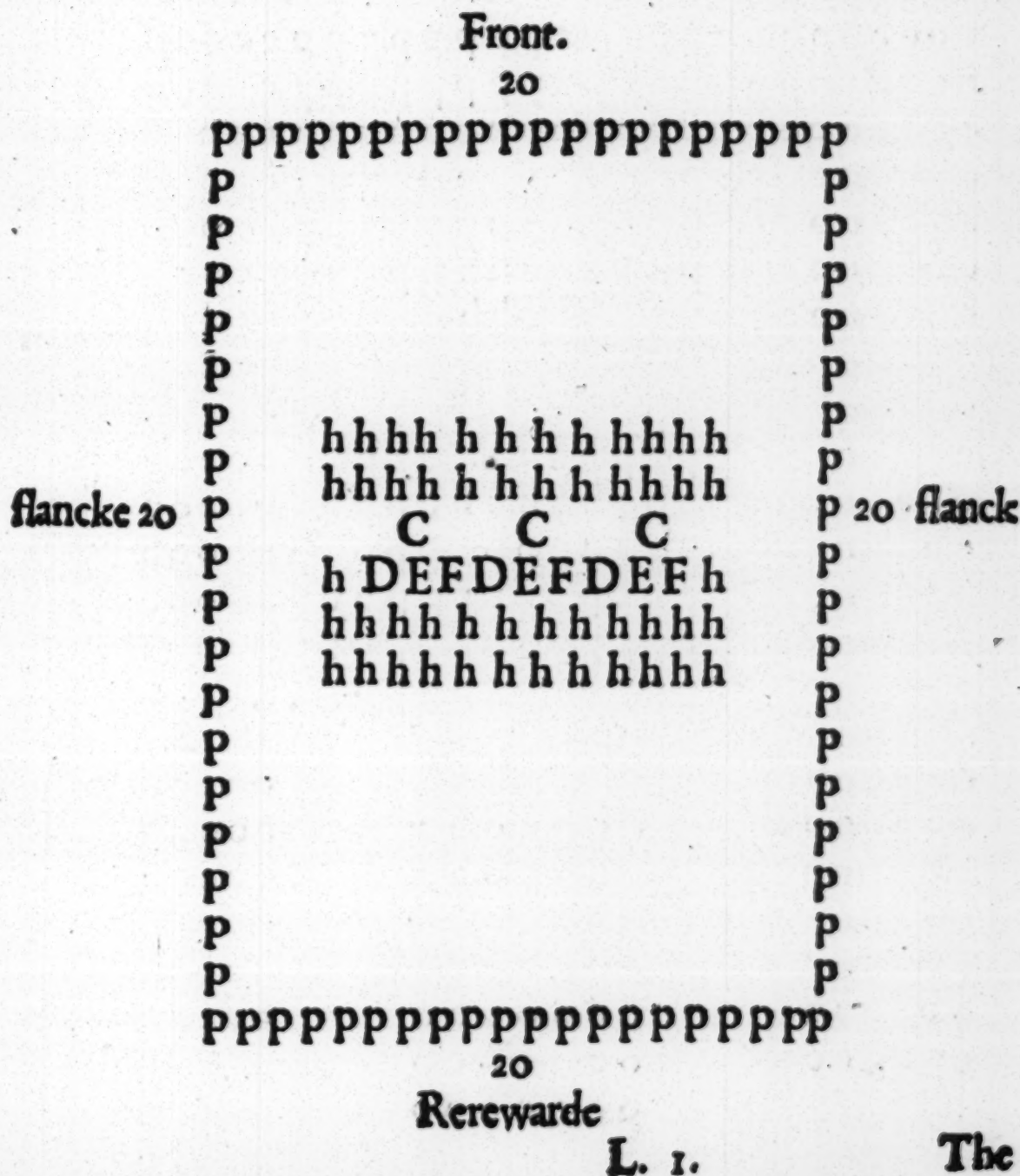
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	pppppppppppppppppppppppppppppp	
	pppppppphhhhhhpppppppppppppppp	
	pppppppphhhhhhhhpppppppppppppp	
Flancke	pppppppphhhhhhhhpppppppppppppp	Flancke
	pppppppphhhhCChpppppppppppppp	
	pppppppphDEFEDhpppppppppppppp	
	pppppppphhhhhhhhpppppppppppppp	
	pppppppphhhhhhhhpppppppppppppp	
	pppppppppppppppppppppppppppppp	
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	pppppppppppppppppppppppppppppp	

Rereward

A

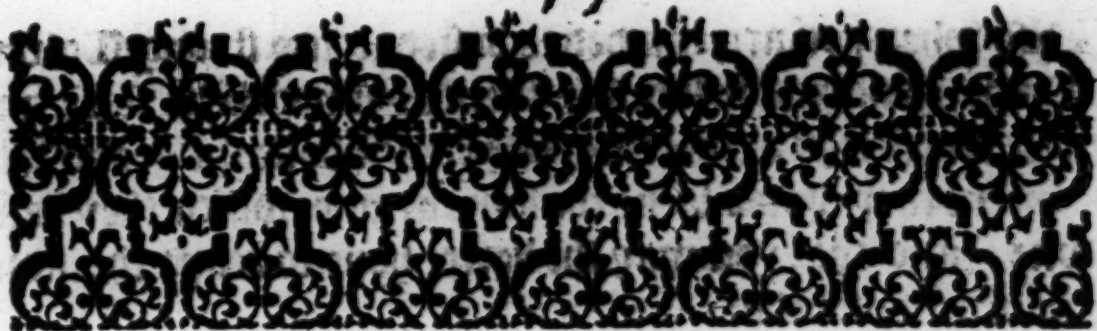


**A** perfect rule to bying your men into a square battaile, of what number soever they be, so that their Ensigne may be in the middelt thereof, as by example, with a small company, so you haue but foure hundred Pikes in the fiede: the 4. square roote whereof is 20. then putting 20. men into a ranck, there will be 20. ranckes, 20. men to a rancke, the which 20. ranckes beeing orderly placed the one behinde the other, wil make a iust square battaile, if so placed as by thys Figure moze plainely is shewed vnto you.









**Certaine Rules of Armes, very  
needefull and necessary to be foreseene,  
both of Generall and Captaines.**

(\*)



Although it be not needefull, yet I will put you  
in minde of the great incombzaunces, which  
may happen in the fight of a battell, where-  
fore be sure that your Horsemen in charging  
the Enemy, be as much distant from the  
maine battell as may be: or els it may be an  
occasion in rettying from the Enemy, to bzeake the ranks of  
your men, and so disorder the whole maine battell, for some-  
times it is pollicie to make a retraite, as occasion shall serue.  
Also you are to lodge your Horsemen in time of Leaguor or  
Campe, within the palle or quarters of your footemen, be-  
cause they are not so sone Armed and mounted, ready to de-  
fende as the footemen.

Also you ought to know, how that the Townes and For-  
tresses be strengthened, eyther by nature or by industry: by  
nature those are strong, which are compassed round about  
with Riuers or with Fennes, by industry those which stand  
vppon hys or Rocks: those likewise may be strong, which  
stande on the plaines, eyther by Castell, Turrets, turnings,  
or crookednes thereof, with many other such like, which may  
endanger the Enemy on euery side both on front and flank.

Also when you are minded to besiege any strong Towne or Holde, you shall first suffer them to sowe theyr seede and fieldes, and so stay a time till it be greene aboue the ground, to the intent they should lacke the same graine which they haue sowne, and that you may the better hope to reape the same for your commoditie.

Also you are to exercise & practise your Souldiours in actiuitie and deedes of Armes, when as you are not in any great danger of the Enemy, for the perfectnes thereof, and in time of service for renowne and honour.

Also if any Generall, Colonels or Captaines, being in Leaguor or Campe, and hath any want of victuals, let hym then sayne himselfe to make a composition or agreement with his Enemies: and during some proces of time in this practise, you may be eyther prouided of theyr victuals, or others at the least. And when you haue by this policie and meanes gotten away theyr victuals & graine, then you may with ease keepe them short and famish them.

Also if you be minded to win any Cittie or strong Hold, then you shall first foresce which way is best to ouercome all the small Townes rounde about the same, and so ouercoming them with violence, shall driue them into the Cittie or strong Holde, for succour at their frændes and Countreimens hands, the which multitude of people being driuen into the Cittie, you may with moze ease famish and ouercome them.

Also if you be minded to make an assault, first & chéefelie you ought to haue a care in giuing the first onsette, wherein you shall be valiant and couragious, and very hotely to assault them on euery side, the which hath oftentimes gotten many victozies.

Also he that will be counted a man at Armes and seruice,  
must



must be valiant and couragious, most vigilant to obserue the deuises of the Enemie, and in taking some paines to exercise his Companie, such Seruitors shall incur least perils: and may hope most of victoꝝ.

Also there is no purpose better then that which is hid from the Enemie, vntill such time as you haue executed the same.

Also to know in the warres how to vnderstande occasions, and in the taking thereof, helpeth moze at such times, then any other thing.

Also nature breedeth many lustie & strong men, but practise and exercise maketh many.

Also you are to vnderstand that where discipline is vsed with lenitie and curtesie, moze preuaileth then furie & rashnes, without discretion or wisdom.

Also you shall vnderstande, that the valiantnesse of your Souldiours, moze preuaileth then the multitude, and sometime the situation helpeth moze then the valiantnes.

Also you may vnderstand, that new and suddain things, maketh many Armies amazed and feared, and accustomed things daily vsed, are little regarded. Wherefoze make your Armie to practise, and to know with small fights a new Enemie befoze you enter the fight with him.

Also he that with disorder foloweth the Enemie, after that he is broken, he wil do no other but become of a Conquerour in the fielde the looser thereof.

Also hee that prepareth not sufficient and necessary victuals to liue vpon, both for himselfe and for his Companie, may soone be ouercome with stroke of weapons.

Also hee that trusteth more in Horsemen then in Fote-  
men, or more in Scotemen, then in Horsemen. Must first  
accommodate himselfe with the ground and situation.

Also when you perceiue in the day, that there be any co-  
ming to espy your Leaguoz, then cause euery man to goe into  
hys Tent or Cabbin, and change your purpose if you perceiue  
he hath forescene your Leaguoz or Campe.

Also you may consult with many, thinges which you  
ought to do, but the same thing which you do, conferre with  
fewe.

Also you shall vse such meanes, that the Enemies may  
not by any meanes know how you will order your battels in  
fight: and in what manner soeuer you order them, make that  
the first may be receiued of the second, and so of the third.

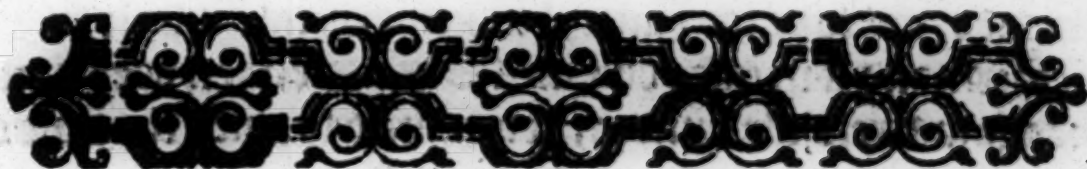
Also if you will make a sette battaile, neuer change to a-  
ny other purpose, but to the same for which you haue appoin-  
ted it, for if you do, it will breede discention and discord.

Also you shall accustome your Souldiours to despise and  
hate delicate lodging, great fare, and cut apparrell, for that  
it is dangerous vnto them in time of service.

Also I will put you in mind of a saying, which hath bene  
blessed in times past, and most needfull to be obserued in these  
daies. Whereas they said that men, yron, money and bread  
was the strength of the warres, they sayde true, but of those  
four, the first two be best, and most necessary, because men  
and yron, finde money and bread, and not money and bread  
to finde men and yron. For men with yron may prouide both  
for bread, money, and all such like necessities as to the wars  
belongeth.



And lastly, I would wish you not to be slow in the exercising of your Houldiours in activitie when time and place serveth, for that is your greatest strength in service, for if your men have not practise in theyr weapons, and so be expert and cunning in the use thereof, your Companies shall be much weaker then those which are practised and perfect.



Not to giue battell without the aduice and counsaile of diuers olde Seruitors and men of experience.



There be many men of good service and experience, saith it is not good for a Generall or Leader of an Armie, to be ouer hastie in giuing battaile to the Enemies, except it be vpon some great aduantage: for that it is a matter of weight, and ought very wisely and carefully to be foreseene, for that his honour and wealth of a Realme lyeth thereon.

Wherefore first you are to consider and to examine the estate and strength of the enemies, howe they be furnished with men of service and experience, also with Armour and weapons both for Horsesmen and footemen, as also with other strengthes. Then you are to consider with your selues of your owne strength, and what number of men you haue, likewise how expert they be in theyr weapons, and whether they bee well appointed for such service or no.

Then if you finde your owne partie good, you may proceede, if but indifferent, then it is the opinion of olde Seruitors of experience, not to be too hastie to giue the battaile, if you may otherwise chouse, although it hath bene oftentimes seene,

seene that a few in number, hath forced to fight or els to re-  
tye: and if that smal company do tarry and fight it out, then  
they do determine with theselues every man to be resolute,  
that one man is woorth two at such times, and commonly it is  
seene, that the greatest number is carelesse, and thinke them-  
selues most sure of the victoꝝ, but victoꝝ is vncertaine, for  
God giueth victoꝝ where he pleaseth. Wherefoꝛe I woulde  
with all Leaders, though they be moze in number then their  
Enemies, not to be too hastie, but keepe themselves stronglie  
together: and if in case you giue the battaile, then doe it with  
courage and resolute mindes, determined to abide the time of  
good foꝛtune and victoꝝ, and doubtlesse one of those men  
so determined, is woorth thre  
others.

A



# A breefe Kalender for the better 79

vnderstanding how to augment your Com-  
 panies by degrees, and in marching eyther by 3. 5. or 7.  
 to bring them into a square battell, as to say in the first  
 number, adde three times 1. is 3. three times 2. is 6. three  
 times 3. is 9. And so forth for the first Table, the seconde,  
 and the third.

Numb.	Addit.	Numb.	Addit.	Numb.	Addit.
1	3	35	105	69	207
2	6	36	108	70	210
3	9	37	111	71	213
4	12	38	114	72	216
5	15	39	117	73	219
6	18	40	120	74	222
7	21	41	123	75	225
8	24	42	126	76	228
9	27	43	129	77	231
10	30	44	132	78	234
11	33	45	135	79	237
12	36	46	138	80	240
13	39	47	141	81	243
14	42	48	144	82	246
15	45	49	147	83	249
16	48	50	150	84	252
17	51	51	153	85	255
18	54	52	156	86	258
19	57	53	159	87	261
20	60	54	162	88	264
21	63	55	165	89	267
22	66	56	168	90	270
23	69	57	171	91	273
24	72	58	174	92	276
25	75	59	177	93	279
26	78	60	180	94	282
27	81	61	183	95	285
28	84	62	186	96	288
29	87	63	189	97	291
30	90	64	192	98	294
31	93	65	195	99	297
32	96	66	198	100	300
33	99	67	201		
34	102	68	204		

The square  
 roote of this  
 300. is 17.  
 vnplaced  
 11.

FINIS.

M.

The

## The second Table.

Numb.	Addit.	Numb.	Addit.	Numb.	Addit.
1	5	35	175	69	345
2	10	36	180	70	350
3	15	37	185	71	355
4	20	38	190	72	360
5	25	39	195	73	365
6	30	40	200	74	370
7	35	41	205	75	375
8	40	42	210	76	380
9	45	43	215	77	385
10	50	44	220	78	390
11	55	45	225	79	395
12	60	46	230	80	400
13	65	47	235	81	405
14	70	48	240	82	410
15	75	49	245	83	415
16	80	50	250	84	420
17	85	51	255	85	425
18	90	52	260	86	430
19	95	53	265	87	435
20	100	54	270	88	440
21	105	55	275	89	445
22	110	56	280	90	450
23	115	57	285	91	455
24	120	58	290	92	460
25	125	59	295	93	465
26	130	60	300	94	470
27	135	61	305	95	475
28	140	62	310	96	480
29	145	63	315	97	485
30	150	64	320	98	490
31	155	65	325	99	495
32	160	66	330	100	500
33	165	67	335		
34	170	68	340		

The square  
roote of this  
500. is 22.  
vnplaced.  
11.

FINIS.

The



# The third Table.

81

Numb.	Addit.	Numb.	Addit.	Numb.	Addit.
1	7	37	259	73	511
2	14	38	266	74	518
3	21	39	273	75	525
4	28	40	280	76	532
5	35	41	287	77	539
6	42	42	294	78	546
7	49	43	301	79	553
8	56	44	308	80	560
9	63	45	315	81	567
10	70	46	322	82	574
11	77	47	329	83	581
12	84	48	335	84	588
13	91	49	342	85	595
14	98	50	350	86	602
15	105	51	357	87	609
16	112	52	364	88	616
17	119	53	371	89	623
18	126	54	378	90	630
19	133	55	385	91	637
20	140	56	392	92	644
21	147	57	399	93	651
22	154	58	406	94	658
23	161	59	413	95	665
24	168	60	420	96	672
25	175	61	427	97	679
26	182	62	434	98	686
27	189	63	441	99	693
28	196	64	448	100	700
29	203	65	455		
30	210	66	462		
31	217	67	469		
32	224	68	476		
33	231	69	483		
34	238	70	490		
35	245	71	497		
36	252	72	504		

The square  
roote of this  
700. is 26.  
vnplaced.  
24

FINIS.

29.2.

Here

## 82 Heere followeth a breefe discoue-

rie of euery battaile before figured, the square rootes whereof, I haue most plainelie sette downe in Figure following, which scrueeth to imbattaile from 100. to 1000, and so you may proceede on forward as before, to 10.20. or 30. thousand: For such occasions of busines at this present, driues me to conclude with more breuity, then at the first I determined.

100.

**F**irst you shall vnderstand, the square roote of 100. is 10: none vnplaced: bastard square 11. in front, 9. in flank: 1. vnplaced: broad square 14. in front, 7. in flank, 2. vnplaced.

200.

The square roote of 200. is 14. 4. vnplaced: bastard square 15. in fronte, 13. in flank, 5. vnplaced: broad square 20. in fronte, 10. in flank, none vnplaced.

300.

The square roote is 17. 11. vnplaced: bastard square 18. in fronte, 16. in flank 12. vnplaced: broad square, 25. in front, 12. in flank none vnplaced.

400.

The square roote is 20. none vnplaced: bastarde square, 21 in fronte, 19. in flank, one vnplaced: broad square, 28. in front, 14. in flank, 8. vnplaced.

500.

The square roote is 22. 16. vnplaced: bastard square, 23. in front, 21. in flank, 17. vnplaced: broad square, 31. in front, 16 in flank, 4. vnplaced.

600.

The square roote is 24. 24. vnplaced: bastarde square, 25. in front, 24 in flank, none vnplaced: broad square, 35. in front 17. in flank, 12. vnplaced.

700.

The square roote is 26. 24. vnplaced: bastard square, 27. in front,



83

front, 25. in flanke, 25. vnplaced : broad square, 38. in front, 18. in flanke, 16. vnplaced.

800

The square roote is 28. 16. vnplaced : bastarde square, 29. in front, 27. in flanke, 17. vnplaced : broad square, 40. in front, 20. in flanke, none vnplaced.

900.

The square roote is 30. none vnplaced : bastarde square 31. in fronte, 26. in flanke, 1. vnplaced : broad square, 42. in front, 21. in flanke, 18. vnplaced.

1000.

The square roote is 31. 39. vnplaced : bastard square, 40. in front, 25. in flanke, none vnplaced : broad square, 45. in front, 22. in flanke, 10. vnplaced.

*FINIS.*

**C**ourteous Gentlemen, great occasions of present busines calleth me from my penne, which driues me to conclude in more breefe manner, then I was determined. Wherein I haue erred through ignorance, I haue no doubt but you will pardon of curtesie : may opportunity serue, I will proceede further. In the meane time, I beseech you accept of this my good meaning vnto you; so shall I with all willingnes, rest thankfull vnto you, most louing and courteous Gentlemen.

G. C.